

Inquiry told individual seamen were not responsible for disaster

Ferry sinking is blamed on sloppy system

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Sloppy procedures and practice in Townsend Thoresen's cross-Channel ferries and in the company ashore were responsible for the loss of the Herald of Free Enterprise with 200 lives at Zeebrugge.

That was the picture that emerged last night in London, after the first day of the public inquiry into the disaster.

Mr David Steel, QC, representing Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, appeared to go out of his way to minimize the burden of responsibility which might attach to particular individuals.

He invited Mr Justice Sheen and four expert assessors, who are conducting the inquiry, to consider whether any design changes in passenger car ferries were needed.

He said the vast undivided area of the car deck, the low freeboard, and high superstructure all made roll-on, roll-off ferries exceptionally susceptible to human error.

Mr Steel said "surprisingly" there appeared to be no specific legal requirement in present maritime law for the bow door to be closed, or for stringent penalties for failing to do so.

He quoted from internal Townsend Thoresen documents to show that for years masters of ferries had been

expressing concern about how the Herald of Free Enterprise behaved when travelling at speed while ballasted down at the bow.

Ferry masters had also pressed for warning lights to be installed on the bridge to indicate whether the bow doors were closed, something that has only been done since the Zeebrugge disaster.

With the process of pumping out ballast still incomplete

Inquiry report 5
Photograph 5

when the Herald sailed from Zeebrugge, Mr Steel estimated that the bow doors were about 7ft above the water level.

Despite this freeboard, flooding through the open bow doors was "entirely probable".

Since 1981 masters had warned of a tendency for the Herald to trim by the head - when travelling at speed with ballast in her bow tanks.

Turning to the question of who was responsible for seeing that the bow doors were closed, Mr Steel said that appeared to be the duty of the assistant bosun, who on the Herald was Mr Mark Stanley.

However, on the Zeebrugge run on the day of the capsizing Mr Stanley had been primarily engaged in maintenance duties.

At some point before the ferry sailed Mr Stanley had spoken to the Bosun, Mr Terry Ayling, and was told "That will do".

Mr Stanley understood that to mean he was off duty, so he went to his cabin and dozed off.

However, Mr Steel said: "I hope that people will not too readily jump to the conclusion that Mr Stanley failed in his duties. You will have to consider the system which had in fact developed regarding

the closing of the bow doors. "Although he (Mr Stanley) was nominally in charge of closing the doors there was no system whereby he was the only person responsible. He was not the only person who ever closed them, and they were often closed by other crew members."

It was "a very sloppy system", and on voyages on which he was engaged on maintenance Mr Stanley often did not shut the bow doors.

"We must be careful not to allow the weight of this tragedy to fall on the unsupported shoulders of the assistant bosun", Mr Steel said.

The system of checking that the bow doors were closed centred on the loading officer, Mr Steel said, and it appeared that officer was Mr Leslie Sabie, the chief officer. "But the regulations they were operating under on the face of it required him to be in two places at once."

Mr Steel said he accepted that Captain David Lewry, the master of the ship, had not known that the bow doors had not been closed. But Townsend Thoresen's procedures seemed to require the master to assume that all was well unless any member of the crew reported otherwise.

Criticizing the system as inherently dangerous, Mr Steel said the regulations "seem to us to be a clear invitation, for those with responsibility for ensuring the vessel was ready for sea, to assume that it was ready unless there were reports to the contrary."

It was a practice which the master had no business to operate.

Mr Steel told the inquiry: "It may be that you will conclude that the disease of sloppy practice affected not only those on board but also well into the body corporate of Townsend Thoresen."

Divers find four bodies as ferry returns to port

By David Sapped

Belgian and Royal Navy divers yesterday claimed they had found the bodies of four victims whose bodies are still believed to be aboard the vessel brought immediately to port. Within minutes of their boarding yesterday afternoon, two bodies of crew members were found in a machinery

Continued on page 5, col 8



Captain David Lewry and his barrister, Miss Bertinda Bucknall, at the hearing in London yesterday with Mr Marc Stanley, assistant bosun on the stricken ferry (Photograph: John Manning).

Dollar in sharp new fall

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

President Reagan is due to meet Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, in Washington this week in an atmosphere of growing crisis for the dollar. It fell sharply again yesterday, closing ¥160 lower in London at ¥138.30.

The White House responded by issuing a statement that it did not want to see any further fall in the currency, which would be "counterproductive".

Despite concern about the level of buoyancy in the US economy, there is growing pressure for a rise in interest rates. Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is thought to favour a rise to stem the flight from the dollar and to counter an acceleration in inflation.

Stock markets everywhere responded to the threat of higher interest rates by falling sharply. The fall in London was less than in Tokyo or in early trading on Wall Street, the FT 30 share index closing 15.7 down at 1565.2. The pound closed 1.1 cents higher at \$1.6655 and 0.6 pence higher at DM2.9658.

Shares plunge, page 21

Euro-missile accord is now 'within grasp'

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

A growing international consensus that a treaty on European nuclear missiles is within grasp gathered strength yesterday with developments in Geneva, Bonn and Luxembourg. Further moves are planned today in Brussels, Geneva and Luxembourg.

Washington appeared to share increasingly Moscow's wish to make the roller-coaster unstopable, while Europe pondered whether to apply the brakes. Even if European doubts prevent elimination of shorter-range missiles, a deal on medium-range weapons looks highly probable.

In Geneva, the Soviet Union presented its draft treaty to American negotiators, who have been waiting to see whether Moscow would put in writing a series of offers made verbally by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

A Soviet spokesman said the draft included proposals for the elimination from Europe of all medium and shorter-range missiles, coupled with stringent verification procedures. The clause on shorter-range missiles was

said by Soviet sources to be "comprehensive". The details are to be announced today.

The key question for the Americans is whether Mr Gorbachev's repeated assurances that verification will not stand in the way of a treaty

will be borne out by adequate wording.

The Americans submitted their own draft on March 4 and are to follow it up shortly with supplementary protocols on anti-cheating procedures.

If the small print of the Soviet draft matches American hopes, European leaders are likely to come under pressure from Washington to agree. Technically the US could go ahead without European assent, but has implied that it will not do so.

Europe confronted its anxieties in meetings in Bonn and Luxembourg. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany held a three-hour session with his foreign, defence and interior ministers. The

Bonn coalition has been facing both ways on the Gorbachev proposals, the minority Free Democrats led by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, being in favour, while some but not all Christian Democrats are opposed.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the meeting produced an agreed position both on medium-range (INF) and shorter-range (SRINF) weapons, but other sources suggested that the dispute remained unresolved.

While the Bonn Government welcomed the proposal to eliminate INF missiles (with a range of 1,120 to 3,100 miles), it reserved comment on the 300 to 600-mile category.

Bonn will study the Soviet draft treaty and then announce its response on the elimination of SRINF missiles through Nato channels.

One of the questions the West Germans want to clarify is whether their Pershing 1A missiles would be subject to the proposed deal. Soviet officials have given the impression that they would be

Continued on page 20, col 7

Austrian leader barred from US

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Kurt Waldheim of Austria is to be placed on a "watch list" and barred from entering the United States as a private citizen because of his activities in the Second World War, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

It is the first time a head of state of a friendly country has been formally forbidden entry to the US.

The decision came after a lengthy inquiry by the department into allegations that Dr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1982, was involved in the deportation of Jews from Greece and massacres of Yugoslav partisans as an intelligence officer in the German Army.

The Justice Department's special investigations office reviewed documents relating to Dr Waldheim's activities, as well as heard testimony from him.

The Austrian leader has continued to insist that he played only a minor, non-combatant role in the German Army after being wounded at the front in 1941.

A spokesman for Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, said: "The evidence collected... establishes a prima facie case that Kurt Waldheim assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of persons because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

"The Department of Justice has therefore ordered, as required by law, that Kurt Waldheim's name be added to the watch list. His name will be added to a look-out system to alert consular officers as to his prima facie ineligibility for a visa to enter the United States."

The ban on him applies only in his private capacity. As the Austrian head of state he



Dr Waldheim: Continues to deny allegations against him will still be able to visit the US, but an invitation from President Reagan now seems extremely unlikely.

Mr Reagan summoned Herr Thomas Klestil, the Austrian Ambassador, to the White House yesterday morning to personally tell him of the

Continued col 5, page 20

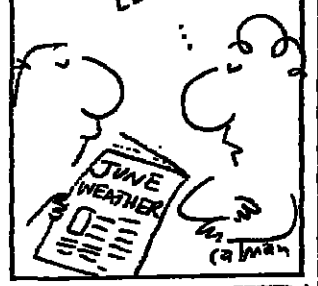
INSIDE

Cities get £10m cash boost

The Government announced an extra £10 million for inner-city projects, underlining its intention to make urban revival a priority.

Labour MPs called the announcement an "election bribe" of puny proportions compared with the £200 billion in rate support reductions since 1979. Page 2

I thought they'd be saving that for the election...



Perfect start

Essex, the county champions, took a maximum 24 points from their opening match of the season, with Foster claiming 10 wickets. Page 40

Portfolio Gold

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mrs J. Kerruish of Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire. Details, page 3.

● Portfolio list, page 25.

INDEX

Home News	23.5
Overseas	7.3.10
Business	21-26
Sport	35-40
Appointments	10.32-35
Arts	19
Births, deaths, marriages	17
City Diary	22
Court	16
Crosswords	12.20
Diary	14
Entertainments	18
Features	11-14
Information	18
Law Report	26
Leading articles	15
Letters	15
Night sky	16
Obituary	16
Parliament	4
Sale Room	17
Schools	16
Science	16
TV & Radio	16
Weather	20

IRA bombing campaign

Hint of more Ulster troops

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A stepping-up of security in response to the latest IRA terror campaign and the murder on Saturday of a senior judge was signalled yesterday by Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Measures could include the introduction of more troops from Britain, joint patrols by the Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and a higher security presence on the streets of customarily quieter areas.

Mr King indicated such a response in the Commons shortly before flying to Belfast for a conference with security chiefs.

After making a statement about the murder of Lord Justice Maurice Gibson and his wife, Cecily, and other recent incidents, Mr King spoke of "a savage burst of terrorist violence" and "a renewed desperation and viciousness in the IRA".

Mr King said the overall

level of violence and suffering was unacceptable.

He told the Commons that at his last meeting with Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Pascoe, General Officer

Fatal mistake 2

Commanding in Northern Ireland, he would be discussing a number of proposals put forward by Mr Roy Mason, the former Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Mason said the political wing of the IRA had to give way to a more militant campaign since its poor showing in elections in the Irish Republic.

His increased kill-and-bomb campaign was intended to terrorize the whole province and smash the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr Mason said there should be a higher security profile in many previously quiet areas with more British troops

drafted in if need be. Parallel

patrols of the Army and the RUC should be considered, while special forces in the province should have improved facilities to make "retaliation and capture" easier.

"He has got to turn the tide and retaliate more effectively against terrorists."

Mr King pleased Conservative MPs by saying that a number of the options mentioned by Mr Mason were to be considered.

He also confirmed that the travel bookings of Sir Maurice and his wife were made in their own names through a travel agency in Belfast on December 29, and that on February 12 a change was made to the date of their return.

The booking form included a description of the car and its registration number. The road where the explosion occurred carried a tremendous amount of cross-border traffic with a lot of parking on parts of it.

Science centre to lead new UK technology drive

By Sheila Ginn, Political Staff

The Government is planning a reorganization of its support for research and development to attract more finance and involvement from private industry.

The first step is likely to be the launch of a Centre for the Exploitation of Science and Technology next month to bring together Government, the universities, industry and the City, as called for by *The Times*.

Priority will be given to filtering through the benefits of research into industry, enabling Britain to keep pace with the swiftly advancing technologies. It will also aim to give Mrs Thatcher and her ministers

clearer advice on the research projects needing most support.

The Prime Minister has personally supported the establishment of the centre as a means of pinpointing the most vital research projects and assessing their value for industry. Ministers hope it will help meet criticism of the Government's role in the decline in Britain's science base, but it is unlikely to lead to more than a small increase in Treasury money for R & D support.

The new body, likely to be based at Warwick University, has provisionally been called the Centre for the Exploitation of Science and Technology. Its aims will be:

● To identify future developments in world markets;

● explore opportunities offered by new advances in science and technology;

● guide the national R & D effort;

● stimulate the exploitation of science and technology for the benefit of the national economy.

Behind the new centre is Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (Acad) and chairman of Rolls Royce, who is well on the way to raising the initial £5 million from industry to launch it.

He has made plain that he expects some money from the Treasury to assure private backers of the Government's goodwill towards its aims.

Whitehall sources said last night

Newspapers face contempt action

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, took swift action yesterday against three newspapers and their editors, after the publication of passages from the banned book *Spycatcher* by the former MI5 officer Mr Peter Wright.

Contempt of court proceedings against *The Independent*, *The London Evening Standard* and *London Daily News* are expected to begin "without any delay".

Sir Michael has to apply first to the Divisional Court for leave to institute criminal proceedings and that will take place tomorrow.

Yesterday Sir Michael invited comment from ministerial colleagues on the question of whether legal action was in the public interest before announcing his decision.

Whitehall sources emphasized yesterday that as it was a case of criminal law, it was entirely a matter for the Attorney General.

Sir Michael said he took the view that the articles which focused on the content of the book by Mr Wright, could affect the administration of justice in relation to the proceedings brought by him against *The Observer* and *The Guardian* which will be heard in the House of Lords in June.

The decision to mount legal proceedings came after it was admitted that the articles were based on a copy of the *Spycatcher* manuscript which had been passed to *The Independent*. The Government is appealing against the judgement of Mr Justice Powell in the New South Wales High Court last month in favour of Mr Wright's book being published in Australia.

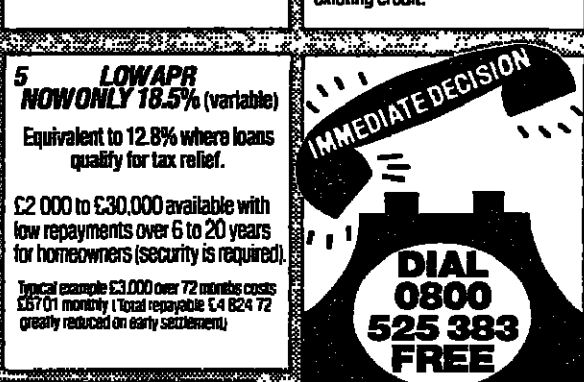
In June last year, a High Court injunction was served on *The Guardian* and *The Observer* preventing them from publishing information contained in the book after

Continued on page 20, col 3

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NEWS SUMMARY

Seven accused of prison violence

Seven men were accused yesterday of attempting to murder 69 prison officers and two firemen during disturbances at Barlinnie jail, Glasgow, in January.

Four of the charges allege that during the disturbances the men attempted to murder four groups of officers by piling mattresses against cell doors and setting fire to them, knowing the warders were inside.

The seven men, aged between 22 and 36, appeared in private at Glasgow Sheriff Court. All were remanded in custody without plea.

Cleared of arson Petrol leak fear

Michael Scott, the man who has to wear a plastic mask because of burns he suffered during a fire in a shop, was cleared of two charges of arson by a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Scott, aged 25, a paint sprayer from Lewisham, south-east London, was alleged to have agreed to take part in an insurance swindle to clear a £500 debt.

He was injured when petrol vapours exploded in a fire at the grocery shop in Peckham.

Leakage of petrol from underground pipes discovered at two new petrol stations could affect many of Britain's 21,000 petrol outlets.

This week the Petrol Retailers Association will tell all outlets of fears that a pipe-jointing compound, used in the industry since 1978, is responsible.

"It is potentially a very serious problem", Mr Bruce Petter, association director, said.

"I believe that melting pipe sealing compound is reacting chemically"

Comic warned

Adrian Edmondson, the comedian, was warned from driving for three years and fined £750 for his second drink-drive offence yesterday when he appeared before Horseferry Road magistrates, London.

Mr James Jobling warned the star of the BBC television series *The Young Ones*: "If you come before me for driving while disqualified, it will mean prison".

Edmondson was almost twice the legal drink limit when police stopped him for speeding, the court was told.



Warning on Aids

The BBC has warned radio staff not to share razor blades used in editing tapes because of the risk of passing on Aids if two people cut themselves with the same blade.

The Corporation said the memorandum from its chief medical officer was a reiteration of rules intended originally to prevent the spread of hepatitis.

The National Graphical Association said last night that it would examine the use of scalpels by print workers to make sure safe practices were being followed.

'Videos in court' law

The Government is considering a change in the law to allow video recordings of children who are victims of sex abuse to be used as evidence in trials (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

The Criminal Justice Bill, which has its second reading in the Lords yesterday, already provides for live video-links with child witnesses in such cases. But there has been a body of pressure, led by Professor Glanville Williams of Cambridge University, for tapes of a child's first interview to be admissible.

Strikers return

Workers who had occupied the Caterpillar factory at Uddingston, near Glasgow, in protest at the company's plan to close the plant, marched back to work yesterday proclaiming that their campaign to save 1,200 jobs was over.

Yesterday, talks continued between Caterpillar and MPAT Holdings, a Scottish company which wants to use part of the factory to employ 400 people in producing an all-purpose multi-terrain vehicle.

Teachers' challenge

Leaders of the two biggest teaching unions yesterday spelled out the conditions under which they would be prepared to call off their campaign of strikes.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, they said they would be prepared to "reconsider" their actions if the Government would give a clear commitment to restoring their negotiating rights in time for talks next April.

About 10,000 teachers are expected to strike for half a day in 12 areas.

Appeal by the DPP

An appeal to the House of Lords for leave to challenge the refusal of a judge to allow the extradition of 26 Liverpool football fans to Belgium could be heard within the next two weeks. The Director of Public Prosecution's petition was formally lodged yesterday and may be heard sooner than usual because of the importance of the action. It is seen as a test case with implications for standard extradition procedures.

10 held in transit take case to court

By Howard Foster

Ten Mauritians held for more than a fortnight in an immigration detention centre near Heathrow are to have their case heard in the High Court on Thursday.

News of the hearing was given as the Mauritians High Commissioner in London sought an urgent meeting with the Foreign Office.

The men, who were in transit on their way to a group holiday in Belgium on April 12 when Customs officers strip-searched them for drugs but failed to find any, had their passports stamped with "entry to UK refused" and were threatened with removal back to Mauritius until they obtained an injunction against the Home Office.

Their solicitor, Mr Rahat Choudhury, was also granted leave to apply for a judicial review of the decision to return the men to Mauritius. It is this decision which forms the basis of the High Court hearing on Thursday.

The Mauritians and members of their families living in Britain say that they are disgusted by their treatment.

"They accept that the cus-

tomers had a right to search them but nothing was found - why could they not have travelled on to start their holiday in Brussels?", Mr Martyn Appadoo, their spokesman, asked.

Mr Choudhury said that the men were adamant that they wanted the "entry to UK refused" stamp removed from their passports.

They were also considering suing the Home Office for their lost holidays.

The incident has angered the Mauritians High Commissioner, Mr Gian Nath. "This thing has gone too far", he said.

Last night, the Home Office said that the Mauritians did not go on to Belgium because their airline, Sabena, refused to carry them.

"Since they could not be regarded as genuine transit passengers, we were unable to admit them as transit passengers."

"We did arrange to let them travel on to Belgium with British Airways and in order to catch that flight we offered them a 24-hour transit pass and they refused."

Cash for task forces puts urban revival at centre of Tory manifesto
Clarke gives £10m boost to inner cities

By Nicholas Wood
Political Reporter

The Government underlined its intention yesterday to make urban regeneration a central theme of the Conservative election manifesto by announcing a £10 million boost for the inner cities.

The extra cash will go on doubling the number of inner-city task forces to 16 and prolonging the life of the five city action teams set up two years ago.

The task forces, which have so far supported 600 jobs and led to the creation of 2,000 training or community programme places, operate from

high street "shops" and seek to build links with local entrepreneurs.

The action teams are responsible for local co-ordination of central government funds for job creation, training and environmental improvement.

But the broader political implications dominated Commons exchanges as Labour MPs denounced the announcement by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General, as an "election bribe" of puny proportions in comparison with the £200 billion in rate support grant withheld since 1979.

Mr Clarke also struck an electoral note, saying that the drive to help the inner cities was a key priority for the Government. He attacked some Labour-run town halls for putting up rates and driving out local businesses.

He accused Labour MPs of advocating a policy of the "conservation of deterioration and decay" to protect their electoral power bases.

Mr Clarke said the inner-city move "reflects our determination that all our people... should have the opportunity to share in this country's growing economic success."

"It reflects our belief in the younger generation, including those young people growing up in our multi-racial inner cities, and our determination to improve their prospects."

Resources would now be targeted better to help the inner cities.

But Labour MPs were scathing about the Government's approach, claiming that urban problems were a direct result of its economic policies and its reductions in grants to local authorities.

Mr John Evans, a Labour employment spokesman, said that it was increasingly obvious from the bribes flowing

from the Cabinet that an election was imminent.

The new money amounted to a tiny gimmick alongside the £200 billion grant reduction.

The eight new task forces will be set up in parts of Coventry, Preston, Doncaster, Hartlepool, Nottingham, Rochdale, Wolverhampton and the London borough of Tower Hamlets.

The city action teams are in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester/Salford, Newcastle/Gateshead and London.

Condemning Mr Evans's "hypocritical cynicism", Mr

Clarke said he wanted to cooperate with the town halls, but his experience had been variable.

Britain's chambers of commerce gave a warning today that regeneration of the inner cities must not be done "on the cheap", and call for large injections of public money to top up private-sector investment.

His latest report on urban regeneration, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce says the highest priority should be given to improvement of urban housing.

Parliament, page 4

Wales looks to housing and jobs as issue in local polls

By Tim Jones

There are not many lectures of sociology in the South Wales valleys and the absence of middle-class Marxists in Wales makes the principle of political pop.

Fleet Street ferrets can search in vain for policy scandal to add some fizz to their coverage of the district council elections.

There are no great scandals of council funding, positive discrimination towards blacks, women in favour of male euthanasia at birth or special grants for blind Tibetan-speaking Welsh nuns.

The problem is that the Labour Party in Wales is as it used to be throughout Britain. Apart from insignificant pockets of loony-left "smash the system" Trotskyists in Swansea and Cardiff, the party is depressingly orthodox. In the main, it is composed of caring, committed people steeped in the ways of Nye Bevan.

When the minority of shyters do fall from grace, it is usually for planning frauds on the grand scale or extravagant exercises in nepotism.

Many Labour politicians in the principality are, after all, the inheritors of decades of absolute unbroken rule and for a few absolute power corrupts.

Sadly for the opposition parties, there are no such out of control steam engines on the horizon as a less than enthusiastic Welsh nation fails to brace itself for next week's elections.

Confronted by the lack of scandal, the parties have been forced to resort to national issues such as unemployment, housing, the health service and education.

In Cardiff, the issue of housing alone may be enough to tip the balance sufficiently in favour of Labour to allow it to regain control of the city council. At present, it is controlled by 34 Conservatives, opposed by 28 Labour members and three Liberals.

Housing and urban renewal within the city is also an issue which the Alliance is plugging and it believes it may split politically sufficient households to allow it to hold the balance of power.

Compared to 1983, it would appear that the Alliance has most to be pleased about. The number of candidates it is fielding in Wales has risen by 20.8 per cent, for Labour by 6.5 per cent, whereas Plaid Cymru and the Conservatives are fielding respectively 12 per cent and 8.6 per cent fewer candidates.

For Plaid, whose dream of an independent Wales still burns bright, the heavy days when it defeated Labour to

control Merthyr Tydfil council are temporarily gone. It is concentrating its efforts on areas in which it believes it can win.

It has now regrouped to present alternative policies which voters may consider realistic and attractive. Plaid is also lucky in the quality of the people who work for it and the election may help to answer the question of whether it will always be primarily confined to the Welsh-speaking heartland of north-west Wales.

In most of Wales, the councillors are independent and hard to pin down to parties. In Anglesey, for example, where there are 39 seats to be won, there are nine Labour party nominations, one Conservative, one Alliance and three Plaid.

In the Celtic kingdom, the quality of individual candidates matters more than in the huge English conurbations where they are but names appended to a party title.

Kinnock makes 'bullies' jibe

The unofficial general election campaign stepped up another gear yesterday with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, accusing the Government of behaving with the strategy and style of bullies (Philip Webster writes).

But as Mr Kinnock opened his attack at the annual conference of the shopworkers' union Usdaw in Blackpool on the Conservative Party's so-called hidden agenda, Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, was predicting that the Tories would walk the general election.

Mr Tebbit, speaking in the Commons after an election strategy lunch, told MPs: "Provided we stand as a government on our record and we set out the opposition's policies as against ours we have no problems whatsoever."

Mr Mackay, the Labour leader, was yesterday accused by union leaders of "ducking the main issues" and suffering from a "crisis of confidence and under-ambition".

Mr George Mackay, President of the Communist-led union Tass, told delegates at their annual conference in Bournemouth that Labour could win the election only if it offered a real alternative.

"The Labour leadership should understand that workers have no respect for a leadership which approaches points of principle from a prone position. Working people respect principles and

distrust fudge and compromise."

Mr Mackay accused Mr Kinnock of attacking the miners, and of "keeping his head down" over re-nationalisation, and what he called the anti-trade union legislation.

Mr Ken Gill, Tass general secretary, said many union members felt the Labour leadership was "too timid", and that "some people, who should know better, have already given up hope of a Labour victory."

He also criticized tactical voting as the "biggest contrivance" since the Government gave the nurses their money,

and said a vote for the Alliance was a "vote for the continuation of Thatcherism by another name."

He warned the union to "shore up our defences against unwelcome predators". He said Tass would use the TUC Bridlington agreement on "poaching" if necessary, in the face of "dog eat dog" threats from other right-wing unions.

Mr Mackay accused the engineers' (AEU) and the electricians' union (EETPU), of seeing current talks with employers on a shorter working week as "a hammer to destroy all the small craft unions" within engineering and mop up the membership.

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Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway, and Mrs Thatcher preparing for talks yesterday during their meeting at No 10 Downing Street

TUC attacks Green Paper as charter for harassment

By Tim Jones

The TUC yesterday accused the Government of producing "a new charter for trade union harassment" and claimed it had reduced the effective employment rights of millions of workers to a level far below that of other Western European countries.

Instead, the TUC argued, new laws should be introduced to strengthen and extend the rights of working people.

In a response to the Green Paper, *Trade Unions and their Members*, published earlier this year, the TUC said employment law in the UK was effectively loaded against workers' interests.

According to the Green

Paper, which suggests, for example, the removal of union immunity from industrial action to establish a closed shop, the reforms it proposes would extend to union members "the effective protection they are entitled to in a free society."

But the TUC document dismissed that assertion. It said the Green Paper showed "every sign of being hurriedly put together and rushed into print for electoral reasons."

It added: "The Government is apparently trying to revive the trade union law issues which it exploited during the 1983 election in the hope that the same recipe can be warmed up and used a second time."

Taken together, the TUC argued, the changes envisaged in the Green Paper would seek to impose a burden of administrative law and detailed statutory regulation on unions which was not borne by any other equivalent organization.

Tass chiefs accuse Kinnock of 'ducking the main issues'

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, was yesterday accused by union leaders of "ducking the main issues" and suffering from a "crisis of confidence and under-ambition".

Mr George Mackay, President of the Communist-led union Tass, told delegates at their annual conference in Bournemouth that Labour could win the election only if it offered a real alternative.

"The Labour leadership should understand that workers have no respect for a leadership which approaches points of principle from a prone position. Working people respect principles and

distrust fudge and compromise."

Mr Mackay accused Mr Kinnock of attacking the miners, and of "keeping his head down" over re-nationalization, and what he called the anti-trade union legislation.

Mr Ken Gill, Tass general secretary, said many union members felt the Labour leadership was "too timid", and that "some people, who should know better, have already given up hope of a Labour victory."

He also criticized tactical voting as the "biggest contrivance" since the Government gave the nurses their money,

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Solicitor faces robbery charge

A solicitor accused of armed robbery was remanded in custody for one week at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Peter Denby, aged 39, of Westfield, near Richmond, North Yorkshire, is charged with robbing PC Anthony Johnson of the keys to a police patrol car. No application was made for bail.

Correction

The Woolly Mill Co Ltd, of Langholm, Dumfriesshire, is an independent family-owned mill and not a subsidiary of EWM Investments, the Langholm based textile company as stated in our report of April 21. The only connection is that of supplier and customer.

Firms divided on Thatcher's YTS cash threat

By Ronald Farr
Employment Affairs Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's hint that supplementary benefit may be ended for young people who refuse government training schemes has had a mixed reception among companies that provide places in the Youth Training Scheme.

Quickfit in Edinburgh, which takes 120 YTS trainees a year, said it would have no interest in taking youngsters who were under threat of losing their benefit payments if they did not join a scheme.

"The first thing we look for is a willing attitude and a sense of commitment. Anyone without that would not last long."

Lord Justice Sir Maurice Gibson's holiday in Southern England was one of many breaks he took with his wife to escape the tight security constantly surrounding him in Northern Ireland.

Booking their ferry passages using his full name and title may have been a fatal lapse in

personal security, but it was typical of a couple who found their heavy surveillance oppressive.

Yesterday, as Lord Lowry, the province's Lord Chief Justice, paid tribute to Sir Maurice and his wife and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had talks on the upsurge in violence with his security

chiefs, it became clear that the couple often found their security arrangements intrusive.

To legal colleagues Sir Maurice, aged 73, appeared philosophical about the need for tight security at home and work, but the couple were determined to live as normal a life as possible.

They retained and visited a holiday cottage in Co Donegal long after the Royal Ulster Constabulary had advised them of the danger of travelling into the Irish Republic. In 1981 it was picketed by Republican supporters of the Maze hunger strike and three years later it was destroyed in a Provisional IRA arson attack.

To escape from the tight security at their home in

Northern Ireland, the couple frequently travelled to other parts of the United Kingdom where they could holiday without protection and where Sir Maurice was able to play golf without the constant attention of RUC "minders" who accompanied him everywhere in the North.

Screening 'travesty' blamed for women dying in thousands

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Thousands of women are dying each year in Britain from preventable cancers because of the "sad travesty" of health screening and inadequate treatment, experts told a conference yesterday.

The epidemics of cervical cancer and lung cancer among women are certain to grow in the coming years, aided and abetted by fear, fatalism and ignorance, they said. But more than 90 per cent of the premature deaths could be prevented.

Lung cancer provoked by smoking is now a more common cause of death in women in Scotland than breast cancer, and that situation will be mirrored in the rest of Britain in the next few years, Dr Helen Zealley said.

Cancer of the cervix is increasing and thousands of "angry distressed and disillusioned" women are faced with long waits for tests, Mr Albert Singer, a leading

specialist in the disease, said. More than 600 women were on the waiting list at the Royal Northern Hospital, London, where Mr Singer is based, and it would take at least two years to clear the backlog.

The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign meeting was given a national picture of "appalling waiting lists and administrative chaos" surrounding tests.

Those problems were compounded by women's "fears, fatalism and ignorance" about cancer and prevention, Miss Carolyn Faulder, a London researcher, said.

Dr Nassem Husain, chairman of the campaign's medical committee, said it was a "sad travesty" that despite three million cancer tests a year, deaths in Britain from the disease had declined by only 13 per cent in the past 15 years.

Other countries had much better results, and in British

Columbia deaths had fallen by almost 70 per cent.

Cigarette smoking was causing about 35,000 deaths a year in women, from heart disease and an epidemic of lung cancer, Dr Zealley, a community medicine specialist in Edinburgh, said.

Smoking increased the risks to women of other diseases, including cancer of the cervix, larynx, bladder and pancreas, and threatened the lives of their unborn children.

South West Regional Health Authority admitted yesterday that private patients at the newly opened Glen Hospital, Bristol, had received preferential treatment for smear tests results at a health service laboratory.

However, urgent National Health Service tests still received priority, the authority said yesterday. "The practice was the result of an oversight and has now stopped," it added.

Cholesterol plea to doctors

Families threatened with hidden killer in the blood

By Our Science Correspondent

A campaign to educate doctors and the public about a "hidden killer" which threatens families was launched yesterday.

People with a family history of coronary heart disease should be offered screening for familial hypercholesterolemia (dangerously high levels of blood cholesterol), but most general practitioners are unaware of the condition, Mr David Ashby, Conservative MP for North West Leicester-

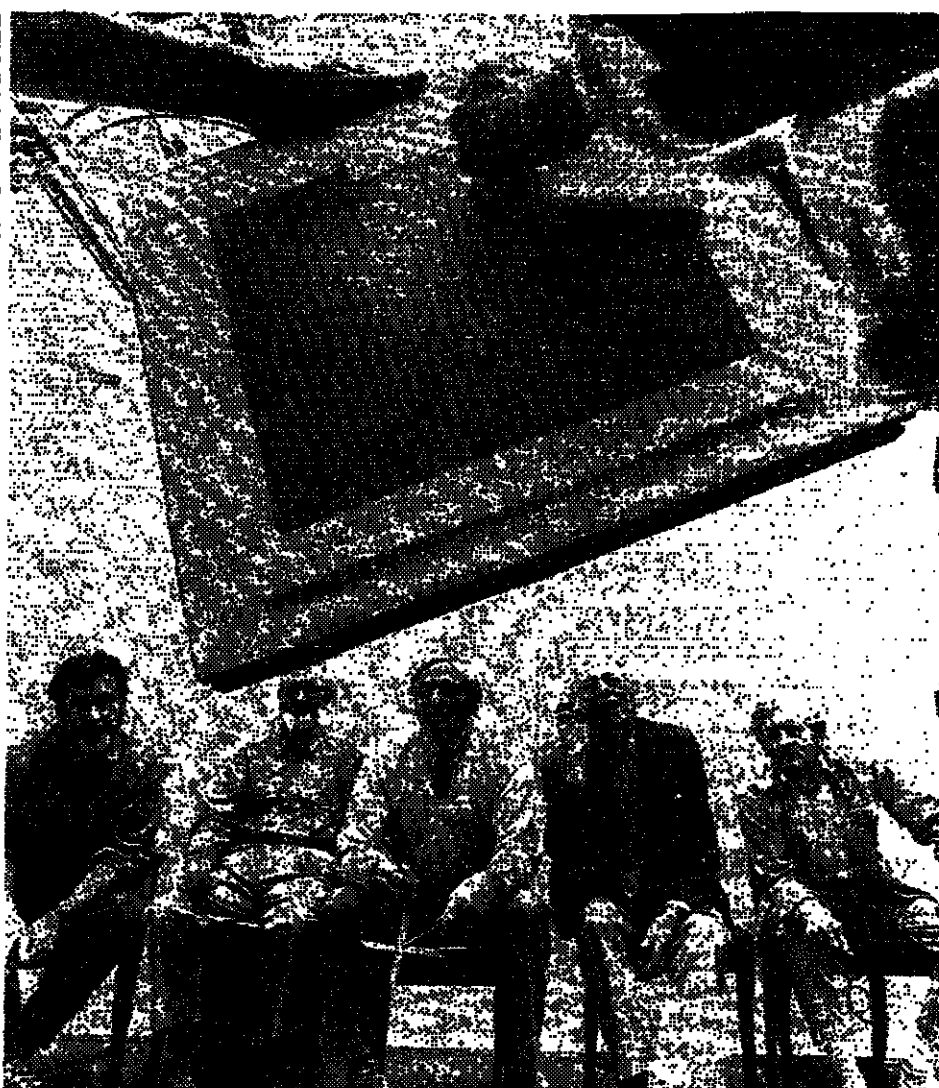
shire, said on behalf of the Family Heart Association.

The condition, which affects one person in 500, can cause premature death, particularly in men. Children stand a 50 per cent chance of being affected if one parent has it.

Labour's plans to help to combat stress-related illness through a system of country-wide clinics for women were unveiled yesterday.

Mr Frank Dobson, MP, shadow health spokesman, said the Government's £2 million campaign to counter heart disease was a "lot of blabber". He said there were 8,000 women in London alone suffering from the stress of looking after their families in bed and breakfast accommodation.

Labour would set up well women centres in all health districts with strict guidelines on how they should operate.



Mr Roger de Grey (centre) president of the Royal Academy, with academicians (from left) Tom Phillips, Joe Tilson, John Ward and Leonard Rosoman, yesterday starting to choose 1,500 works for the summer exhibition from 13,000 entries (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Labour pledge on research

Labour last night spelt out its programme for ending Britain's "brain drain".

Mr Giles Radice, Opposition spokesman for education and science, said the party planned to halt the exodus of Britain's best scientists by promoting an atmosphere that favoured research.

He told the Society for Research into Higher Education that the priority would be to raise morale in the education and scientific communities.

He said a Labour government would raise the pay of scientists, highlight specific projects for priority funding, finance all alpha projects, and provide career-development grants directly to relatively junior researchers.

The "brain drain" was fast reaching crisis proportions. Only a radical change in the attitude of government and industry could stem the exodus of scientists, which was far worse than in the 1960s. Of 1,000 fellows of the Royal Society, 82 had settled perma-

nently in the United States.

Mr Radice accused the Government of taking incentives away from scientists. "The Conservatives show little understanding of the fact that thousands of academics are not prepared to tolerate the decline in their basic conditions of work when their efforts seem to be appreciated only overseas."

He added: "Although British scientists have come up with bright ideas, British industry has failed to invest in those ideas."

Volunteers on crash course in air safety

By Peter Davenport

Six days of tests involving a thousand civilian volunteers with the aim of producing important guidelines for safer air travel began yesterday.

Passengers will be put into staged life-threatening situations and have their reactions filmed by hidden cameras.

Operation Exit is being conducted on board a Trident at Teesside airport by experts from Linsay College, Oxford, aided by the Civil Aviation Authority.

It will be watched by officials from aircraft manufacturers, regulatory bodies and safety equipment makers from around the world.

It is the most extensive series of tests using civilians as passengers. The use in the past of airline or military personnel has led to criticism that results have been unrealistic.

The tests, costing £178,000, have been prompted by recent aircraft accidents but in particular the disaster at Manchester airport in 1985. Then 55 holiday-makers died when their aircraft caught fire on take-off. It was felt more should have survived.

Twice a day this week volunteers will fill the Trident's 85 seats for a routine mock take-off - and then be subjected to a surprise emergency.

Details of the planned incidents are being kept secret so that passengers will have no advanced knowledge.

Dr James Vant, of Linsay College, who is directing the tests, said: "Because of the enormous cost of the operation it would not be possible to repeat it. If people who take part are told details of what may happen then they will behave in relation to what they have been told."

All volunteers, men and women aged between 18 and 50, will have medical examinations beforehand.

Portfolio - Gold -

Teacher's second time lucky

Mrs Jacqueline Kerruish, a teacher from Barton upon Trent won yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mrs Kerruish said she was thrilled with the win after coming so close before. It could have been her second win, but for a small slip-up.

"I think I won the competition on my husband's card, but only checked the card after the deadline."

Mrs Kerruish said she would be spending the money on personal equity plans.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mrs Kerruish thought she had won once before.

Soldier found dead in bed

Police are investigating the death of a soldier after disturbances at a nightclub in Plymouth, Devon.

Sapper Nigel Butler, aged 20, of Cwmlaw, Gwent, was taken to a flat in Edgar Terrace, Plymouth, after being found with head injuries outside the club in the early hours of Sunday. Friends later found him dead in bed.

Coroner waits for Macmillan tests

By Ruth Gledhill

Scientists are trying to discover what caused the death of Miss Rachel Macmillan, granddaughter of Harold Macmillan, the former prime minister, later Lord Stockton.

Dr Paul Knapman, Westminster Coroner, opened and adjourned an inquest on her yesterday.

He said a post-mortem examination had failed to ascertain how she met her death.

Now scientists are working to analyse samples taken from Miss Macmillan's body, which has been released for burial.

Dr Knapman said there were no suspicious circumstances.

Miss Macmillan, aged 31, sister of the second Lord Stockton, Alexander Mac-

millan, the publisher, died last Wednesday after a night on the town. Death came after a four-year struggle to give up her addiction to alcohol.

The coroner referred to Miss Macmillan by her married name of Corbett, although she had been separated pending divorce from her husband, Mr Leith Corbett.

Miss Macmillan's body was identified by Lord Stockton. He was not present but the coroner gave his address as Birchwood House, Chelwood Gate, East Sussex. In a statement, he said his sister worked as a music manager.

Miss Macmillan was sober for about three months before she slipped back into her drinking habits when trying to come to terms with a failed relationship.

Sharp increase in sexual abuse of young children

One fifth of children who are sexually abused in their homes are under the age of five and some are babies aged under one year, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said yesterday.

Dr Alan Gilmour, director of the charity, said that the society had dealt with 1,261 cases of sexual abuse last year and had found "a sharp increase" in the number of such incidents coming to light.

Two or three of the cases had involved infants under the age of one, Dr Gilmour said.

He told a press conference held in London to launch the charity's annual report: "There is also a worrying trend in that the average age of the children being abused is going down. There is also an

increase in the number of boys being abused."

The society hopes to issue more detailed statistics when it launches a campaign in the autumn to make people more aware of sexual abuse.

Children suffered long-term effects after being abused and they sometimes turned to crime, Mr Jim Harding, the society's Child Care Director, said. "Public awareness and alertness must increase."

"The number of children on the society's register because they have been neglected or abused grew to 3,997 last year, an increase of 900 cases."

The society calls in the report for court appearances to be made less traumatic for children involved in sexual abuse cases.

It dealt with a total of 17,000 cases in 1986, helping

37,000 children, and spent a record £11.5 million, compared with £8.95 million in the previous year.

Among the cases detailed in the annual report are those of:

● A mother who told her two little girls she would kill them if they let anyone know their father was sexually abusing them.

The woman knew the girls had been molested since they were very young but did nothing to help. The girls eventually told their elder brother when they were 15 and 13 and the father was jailed for four years.

● In another case, not involving sexual abuse, two girls aged two and five were thought to have been kept awake all night so they could sleep in the daytime to fit in with their mother's routine.

Policeman 'assaulted patient'

A police constable punched a drunken hospital patient in the face in a fracas, Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday.

PC Bernard Barrett, aged 42, based at Torquay, denies assaulting Kevin Swift, aged 22, a hotel worker, at Torbay hospital on Boxing Day 1985, and causing him actual bodily harm.

The jury was told that Mr Swift, of Blagdon Lane, Paignton, Devon, had admitted assaulting the police officer at an earlier hearing and was conditionally discharged and ordered to pay compensation and costs.

He told the court yesterday he was drunk and troublesome when he was brought into the hospital after collapsing. The case continues today.

Computer tackles transplant crisis

By Robert Matthews

A computer-based organ donor scheme is being launched this week by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, to close the ever-widening gap between the number of patients requiring transplants and the availability of organs.

Called Life Link, it will tackle the key problem of helping doctors to raise the subject with grieving relatives.

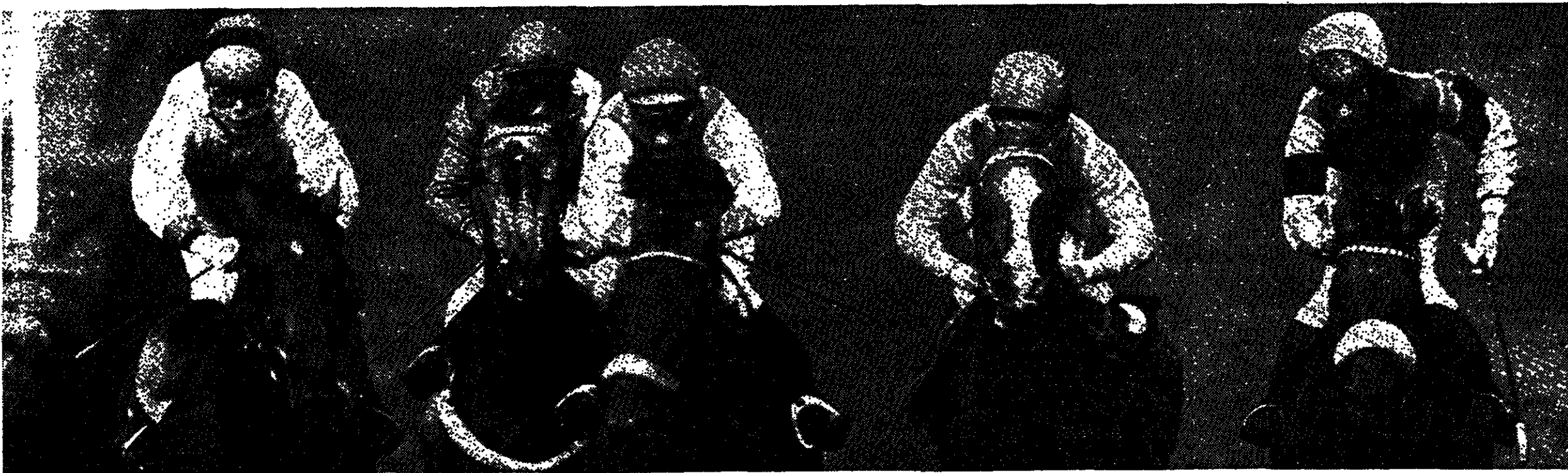
Other methods of meeting the demand for transplant organs are being investigated. A working party under Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, is expected when it reports in June to back the concept of "required request", under which doctors have to ask relatives for permission to take organs.

Mr Ross Taylor, president of the British Transplant Society, said yesterday on *World at One* on Radio 4 that it was time to introduce such a system, backed by the law.

It is believed more than half the organs available are not used because doctors cannot face broaching the subject.

The Life Link scheme is being launched in Birmingham with almost £500,000 from the Manpower Services Commission; the Department of Health and Social Security will monitor it.

Those joining will be entered on to a central main-frame computer based in the city. Doctors will be able to check the database to see if a brain-dead patient was willing to donate.



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April 27 1987

PARLIAMENT

Tebbit pleased by BBC apology

The BBC's recent admission that it was wrong to omit a news item from a broadcast was warmly welcomed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, during Commons questions.

"The director general was kind enough to say he was wrong. I accept he was wrong and I hope they improve their journalistic standards."

He was replying to Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab), who asked what amount of time Mr Tebbit could devote to meetings with the BBC to discuss the way in which it was presenting the news.

A recent independently prepared report that had examined the BBC coverage of the American Embassy in Libya showed that there was no justification for the criticism levelled by him. Would it be too much to expect him to apologise?

Mr Tebbit said his own independent report of the BBC coverage of the Libyan raids had come to a very different conclusion, one that had been accepted by most independent observers.

MPs' mail in poor taste

A backbench Conservative MP complained in the Commons that the House of Commons was a "poor place" for MPs to receive their mail. He told Mr John Biffen, who was answering questions as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, to arrange for general envelopes to have a better flavour "so that they are more pleasant for MPs' secretaries to use" or to change over to self-seal envelopes.

Mr Biffen told Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) that the Services Committee would note the complaint. He added that "remedial action" had been taken on complaints that self-seal envelopes, which were also provided for MPs, were of poor quality and did not stick down properly.

Death limit

The limit of liability for United Kingdom carriers of passengers by sea for claims for death or injury is to go up to £20,000 from its present limit of £38,173.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply. The new limit is to come into effect on June 1.

Speaker in dispute over spy book's disloyalty allegation

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) became involved in a heated exchange with a backbench MP after rejecting an application for an emergency debate on reports in English newspapers about the contents of Peter Wright's book of memoirs, *Sunderland*.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) asked for a debate on the decision of the Prime Minister to suppress information about the alleged disloyalty of the security services, and hence to mislead Parliament and the public.

After that application had been rejected, Mr Benn said the Speaker (Mr Weatherill) had asked for a debate on the decision of the Prime Minister to suppress information about the alleged disloyalty of the security services, and hence to mislead Parliament and the public.

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Paper on videos in trials

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said in a written reply that he intended to issue a paper next month on the use of video technology in trials involving allegations of child abuse.

He said that the purpose of the paper would be to seek views from outside Government on the detailed operation of the Criminal Justice Bill, which would provide for the use of video evidence in trials involving allegations of child abuse.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Home Secretary. Debates on Time; Motion on housing and on proposed privatization of Rolls-Royce.

Lords (2.30): Abolition of Domestic Rates (Scotland) Bill, report, first day.



Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State, Foreign Office (left), with Frau Ingrid Adam-Schwartz, State Secretary at the West German Foreign Ministry before yesterday's EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg.

Judge's holiday booking identified his car

The holiday booking that Lord Justice Gibson made had given the registration number of his car and had described the vehicle, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told MPs in a statement on the murder of the judge, his wife and others in the province.

He called for people to show "particular vigilance" concerning their personal safety. A Commons debate on Northern Ireland is being arranged.

In his statement, Mr King said: The House will be aware of the recent serious increase in the number of casualties caused by terrorist actions. In the past week in particular two members of the RUC, one UDR soldier and three civilians have been murdered.

The civilian deaths were of the foreman of a building company, and most recently the murder of Lord Justice Gibson and Lady Gibson. In respect of the details of this latest outrage, while I have not yet received the full report on it, I have had an initial discussion with the deputy chief constable and the GOC and will be meeting the Chief Constable and the GOC again later today.

However, I am giving the House some further information. The explosives were in a blue Cortina car, which had been reported stolen a month ago in South Armagh.

At the time of its theft the car had GB number plates. It is believed to have been left only a few minutes earlier at the side of the road between the border crossing point and the security forces checkpoint. The method of detonation appears to have been by radio signal. In addition to the two fatalities, there were nine people injured.

The question has been rightly raised as to how there could have been such a serious breach of security. The RUC advised me of evidence that the

bookings were made in their own names through a travel agency in Belfast on December 29 and that on February 12 a change was made to the date of their return. The booking form included the description and registration number of the car. Further detailed investigations are continuing and I will inform the House as appropriate of any further information. I know the whole House will share with me the feelings of horror at this outrage, at the loss of a distinguished and brave member of the Northern Ireland judiciary and of his wife, and to express our deepest sympathy to their families.

After the statement had been repeated in the House of Lords, Lord Kilbracken (Lab), said that he had arrived at the Irish border within hours of the murder of Lord Justice Gibson and his wife, and had expected difficulty in crossing.

"There was thick fog and only 30 yards visibility, but the only sign of the security forces north of the border was a single private soldier who stopped me, looked at my driving licence and let me through, all in about 30 seconds. So it really is the case that the border is not properly watched by the security forces in the North."

Lord Lyell, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said he too had crossed the border early that morning. He did not wish to comment about matters of security at the border, but was against taking as evidence what Lord Kilbracken had said. MPs had taken the same mistakes attitude and found they were entirely wrong.

But, while public attention has been focused on this particular outrage, it would be quite wrong not to express our deep concern equally about the other tragic victims of this most recent and savage burst of terrorist violence.

The recent and cowardly attacks on off-duty members of the security forces, coupled with murders of policemen in Newcastle and Portrush, and the murder of the civilian prison instructor at Magee College and the use of his body to lure two further members of the RUC to their deaths are indicative of a renewed desperation and viciousness in the IRA campaign.

The security forces will meet the challenge of these new tactics by the IRA with the

resolution and courage that have stood them so well in the past, and the Government will give them all possible support in their vital task.

But while the role of the RUC and armed forces is crucial in the front line against terrorism, they also need the unqualified support of the community as a whole in their task.

The clear purpose of the IRA at this time is to undermine the morale of the security forces, to increase tension and hatred between the communities and thus to provoke over-reaction from Unionists / "loyalists", and to create distrust and ill will between the governments of the

United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. That is their purpose, but they will not succeed. The security forces have given abundant proof of their courage and determination to stand against terrorism. What they now look to is the whole community to show the same steadfastness in the face of the current campaign and for everybody to show particular vigilance over their personal security.

Above all, it is a time when the whole community must give its unqualified support for the RUC and the armed forces, and give the fullest co-operation in this vital fight to defeat the terrorists.

Mr Stuart Bell, Opposition

spokesman on Northern Ireland affairs, added his condemnation of the series of tragedies that had overtaken fellow citizens in that part of the United Kingdom. He added his condolences to the children of Sir Maurice and Lady Gibson who had found their parents so tragically taken from them, as had others in Northern Ireland.

Twenty-nine people had lost their lives since the beginning of the year, and the Labour Party shared Mr King's sense of loss and of tragedy, and extended its deep compassion and condolences.

"Not for the first time, bombs and bullets create widows and orphans and add nothing significant to the political debate."

Sir Maurice had been an Irishman through and through, who had dedicated his life to the community in which he had been born, lived and died. His wife was innocent, and had had no involvement other than that of marriage and devotion to her husband, for which she had paid a grievous price.

He recalled that when Lord Mountbatten of Burma was killed, an Irish boy had died at the same time. The IRA killed Irish men and women and sought to be judge, jury, and executioner, and to achieve by violence what it could not gain by election.

There had been finds of explosives in recent days, including one in County Cavan and, while they accepted that there had been enhanced cross-border co-operation between the governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland, public perception of that was required in order to increase co-operation.

He asked that the public should be told of that co-operation without helping the IRA. There should not be a no man's land between the two borders.

Another eight task forces are to be set up to expand the coverage of the initiative, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and Minister for Employment, announced in the Commons.

He said that there would now be 16 of the task forces and £14 million in extra funds would be made available to them.

In a Commons statement, Mr Clarke also told MPs that the five City Action Teams, which help in the regeneration of inner cities, would each be given £1 million to help them in their work.

The Inner Cities Initiative was set up as an experimental programme. Five Government departments had been involved in this work and he was grateful for the way in which the Manpower Services Commission had supported the initiative by giving

inner cities higher priority in the targeting of its programmes.

The initiative had demonstrated how the Government, by operating at a local level, could give a lead by pulling together the efforts of all those involved in the inner cities.

The task forces had shown that new ideas and a fresh approach were just as important as money in releasing the enormous fund of energy and ideas that local people had available to tackle their own problems.

The results so far had been so encouraging that he had decided to expand the coverage of the initiative to other urban areas and cities while retaining its experimental and informal nature.

He had decided therefore to set up another eight task forces on the same basis as the original eight. They would be located in parts of Coventry, Doncaster,

Hartlepool, Nottingham, Rochdale, Preston, Wolverhampton and the London borough of Tower Hamlets.

Their achievements demonstrated that the City Action Teams have an important part to play in accelerating progress in areas crucial to the regeneration of our inner cities and in assisting private sector support for worthwhile projects.

Accordingly, he would be making £1 million available to each of the five City Action Teams in 1987-88.

The additional resources required for the expanded Inner Cities Initiative and for the City Action Teams, an extra £10 million in 1987-88, would be funded from his department's existing provision.

"What we are doing now is targeting those resources better to ensure that it is the people who live in our inner cities who benefit from our efforts."

Mason call for more troops to go to Ulster

The IRA is out to smash the Anglo-Irish agreement and more troops should be sent to the province, Mr Ray Mason, a former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said after the statement of Mr Tom King.

Mr James Moynihan (Lagan Valley, OUP), leader of the Official Unionists, said that he and his colleagues felt that in view of the gravity of the issues it would be utterly futile to deal with them by means of superficial exchanges across the House.

Mr King said that he shared Mr Moynihan's concern about the gravity of the position, but it must be a matter for regret if it was not in this House of Parliament of the Union that they could stand together and discuss the issues in concert to face the real enemy, terrorism.

Sir John Bigger (Dumfries and Galloway, C) said that those who, like himself, had opposed the Anglo-Irish agreement would wish to support Mr King's appeal to everyone in Northern Ireland to support the security forces.

Instead of re-examining over-transgressions of the border by the security forces of the republic and the UK, the two sovereign governments should now agree to free movement across the border by those forces in pursuit of terrorism. After so many years, it was time that the British armed forces started talking to and working directly with the Irish Army and Air

Corps. Mr King said that he wanted to express how much he appreciated the totally unqualified support from the new Taoiseach, Mr Haughey, and the Irish Foreign Minister, who had promised every available support in bringing the perpetrators of this crime and of others to justice.

It was a policy of despair to believe that there was no possibility of co-operation. The recognition throughout the island of Ireland of the damage that terrorism was doing in terms of physical outrage in the North and undoubtedly in terms of economic damage in the South showed a determination to rid Ireland once and for all of the scourge of terrorism.

He took Sir John's point very seriously and he hoped that progress could be made on the issue he had mentioned. Mr David Atton (Liverpool, Labour, L), Alliance spokesman on Northern Ireland, said that the Alliance wanted to be associated with the strongest possible condemnation of the hateful and cowardly outrage which had taken place at the Irish border.

The continuing violence demonstrated a fear that the Anglo-Irish agreement represented the way in which the majority and minority traditions might obtain justice.

The whole House must demonstrate its determination to maintain the agreement and Mr King should consider building on it by establishing a joint security commission. It would be very helpful if Cardinal O'Shea and nationalist politicians now offered their unambiguous support for the RUC and encouraged Roman Catholics to support and join the force.

Mr King said that whatever policies were held about the Anglo-Irish agreement, there was no question that the IRA feared it very much indeed. The

existence of the border and two jurisdictions was an advantage the terrorists could exploit and both governments were well aware of that.

Against that background, the IRA felt they might be denied that advantage. But anyone who believed this could be achieved by means of grossly and mistakenly underestimating the skill and cunning of some of the terrorist organizations.

It would certainly be very helpful in the fight against terrorism if the security forces felt they had the unqualified support of all the people in Northern Ireland.

He therefore looked to everyone, particularly those within the nationalist community, to give unqualified support to the security forces. It was in the interests of the minority and majority communities alike to stand beside the forces of law.

Sir Anthony Macdonald (Stroud, C) said that it was immensely depressing to hear Mr Moynihan say he wished to stand aside from this terrible offence.

There was a feeling in this country that the co-operation between the RUC and the Garda and the military forces of Southern Ireland was not as good as it should be or as had been promised and if it had been that might have prevented this tragedy.

Mr King said that he would not go so far as to endorse Sir Anthony's last point. But he did see the potential for developing further the RUC and the Garda. Some people seemed to think it was just a case of signing a document, and co-operation would be improved instantly, but it was something that had to be built on.

The Chief Constable of the RUC had described the agreement as the best opportunity for the development of closer co-operation and the best opportunity for dealing with terrorism in a more effective way.

Those who believed a more effective response could be made by not working in close co-operation with the Irish Government misunderstood the reality of the situation.

The meaning of Mr Moynihan's remarks may have been misunderstood. He thought Mr Moynihan was implying that this was not the occasion to use the chamber to discuss the issue.

Mr Seamus Mallon (Newry and Armagh, SDLP) said that this terrible incident had taken place in his constituency. He wished to add his party's condolences to the families of all those who had suffered in recent days.

The Provisional IRA most feared two things. First, close co-operation between the British and Irish governments in their search for peace and stability in Northern Ireland and, second, that the Roman Catholic community in Northern Ireland would be weaned away from supporting them and leave them isolated.

Mr King said that he was anxious to build the support of the minority community in Northern Ireland and he was sure that many in the nationalist community would have learnt yet further from this recent tragedy how to support unacceptable the nature and viciousness of the terrorists were.

COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

Dr Owen has been castigating Mr Kinnoch for castigating the advocates of tactical voting. In one sense this kind of exchange is only to be expected: both men are saying what they have to say in public. But how far do their conflicting approaches to tactical voting reflect the real interests of their respective parties?

It would be an appalling confession of weakness if the leader of the official Opposition party were to be openly calling for tactical votes before the campaign had even started.

But Dr Owen need be under no such inhibition. He does not have to claim that the Alliance is about to win a majority on its own. At the moment Alliance leaders will sound a little more credible if they are a little more modest.

Conservatives may join in

Both Dr Owen and Mr Kinnoch also know that if tactical voting catches on in the general election it will not be confined to Labour and Alliance supporters. Conservatives will also join the game, and as the party in the Alliance would stand to benefit most.

But the argument that is raging within the Labour movement at the moment confirms the merits of deliberate tactical voting between Labour and the Alliance. This is the practice that the pressure group TV 87 was formed a few months ago to encourage.

This kind of arrangement has been discouraged by Dr Owen as well as by Mr Kinnoch. But if one looks at the practical consequences if it became widespread, an unexpected picture emerges.

The test of a genuine attaching to any tactical voting arrangement is whether a party leader would ever be happy to see his supporters voting for the other party in a particular constituency. Could it ever be in Labour's broader interests in the coming election for some of its supporters to vote Alliance, or in the interests of the Alliance for some of its supporters to vote Labour?

That must depend on what is the party's over-riding practical objective. For Labour it must be to prevent another overall Conservative majority. Obviously Labour must aspire to an overall majority itself. But hopes of that are not running high in the party at the moment.

If, however, there was a hung Parliament Labour might well be in a much stronger position. It could hope either to do a deal with the Alliance or to form a minority government, even if it was not the largest single party.

The Conservatives would have suffered a severe disappointment and, unless they were able to reach an agreement with the Alliance, it is unlikely that even a minority Conservative administration could be kept in office.

So Labour might well calculate that, if only it could keep its far left under wraps for a bit, a hung Parliament would suit it quite well. At any rate that is as much as the party can reasonably hope for now.

Preparing for 1991 election

But for the Alliance a hung Parliament is not so attractive as it sounds. The Alliance might then either be torn apart because it could not decide which deal to do, or appear impotent because nobody wanted to do a deal with it at all.

What matters most for the Alliance is that it should emerge with more votes than Labour. It would then be able to claim persuasively that only it could stand a serious chance of defeating the Conservatives. That could be a potent argument in the election of 1991.

The critical consideration for Labour therefore is that seats should be taken away from the Conservatives. The vital factor for the Alliance is that it should win more votes than Labour.

Obviously Labour would suffer if too many of the gains from the Conservatives were made by the Alliance. But there are circumstances in which it would be to the advantage of Labour for some of its supporters to vote Alliance. There are more in the Alliance that it would help the Alliance for their supporters to vote Labour.

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This is not democracy.

In a democracy, policy is settled by a process of persuasion and debate.

The ballot box is the final arbiter in all political disputes.

This is the system in which the majority of people in Northern Ireland have placed their trust.

But their confidence is under serious threat.

For in Town Halls across the province, conventional democratic practice is discarded.

"With an armalite in one hand and a ballot paper in the other" some seek to override the wishes of the majority.

The armalite and the ballot paper cannot co-exist!

The vast majority of people in Northern Ireland still want to remain part of the UK. Is that so wrong?

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WORLD SUMMARY

400 arrested in CIA blockade

Washington — Police yesterday arrested 400 chanting demonstrators who blockaded the Langley headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency in protest against US policies towards Central America and South Africa (Michael Binyan writes).

Among those taken away were Dr Daniel Ellsberg, an activist during the Vietnam war protests, and Mr Philip Berrigan, a defrocked priest. Dr Ellsberg, who praised the police for their politeness and efficiency, was later released.

About 1,000 protesters succeeded in blocking the entrance to the CIA for three hours, causing traffic jams for several miles in the Washington suburb. They chanted the 1960s slogan, "The whole world is watching".

Gadafi backing

Melbourne (AP) — Mr Michael Mansell, an Aboriginal activist, yesterday returned from Tripoli claiming Colonel Gadafi pledged to support his campaign for an Aboriginal homeland in Australia.

Mr Mansell captured headlines here with his descriptions of atrocities against Aborigines during a week-long visit to Libya.

Canberra has said it will cut financial aid to any Aboriginal group accepting money from Libya.

Protest suicide

Athens — A Greek tobacco farmer burnt himself alive in the northern town of Kastellorizo yesterday during a demonstration against the Government's failure to purchase the 1986 surplus tobacco crop (A Correspondent writes).

Police said the 60-year-old farmer, Vassilis Hatzopoulos, poured petrol over his clothing and set himself alight during a gathering of farmers in the town square. He was desperate because he could not sell his crop.

Norway holds Britons

Kristiansund (Reuters) — Norwegian police said yesterday that they had arrested two Britons who are alleged to have attempted to smuggle 12 lb of hashish hidden in the petrol tank of their car through this southern port.

Mr Ronald Johnson, aged 60, and Joseph Degnen, aged 53, arrived on a ferry from Denmark last month after driving through The Netherlands and West Germany in a car hired in Britain. Customs officials became suspicious at the men's extreme nervousness while the car was being searched.

Turks opposed

Luxembourg — In the face of passionate Greek opposition, EEC foreign ministers yesterday voted 11-1 to refer Turkey's application for membership of the Common Market to the EEC Commission (Richard Owen writes).

Officials said, however, that this was a purely procedural matter, and that most EEC states had strong reservations about taking the Turkish application further. It would take several years to process.

Koryagin defiant

Berne (Reuters) — The freed Soviet dissident, Mr Anatoly Koryagin, called yesterday for an international tribunal to investigate alleged Kremlin misuses of psychiatry against internal opponents.

Mr Koryagin, who was sent to labour camp in 1981 for reporting on such abuses, said in Switzerland that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of "openness" had done nothing to help dissidents.

Glasnost trap, page 14

Engineer granted visa

Mr Robert Maxwell, left, the Scottish engineer pardoned by Colonel Gadafi, is expected to leave Libya today after 6 1/2 years in jail for "economic espionage" (Nicholas Beaton writes).

After a 10-day delay, he was granted his visa and is expected to fly to Malta with his wife, Grace, and son Paul, aged six, who have been staying with the British diplomatic representative in Libya, Mr Hugh Donachie.

Zambia expels actors

Lusaka (AFP) — The Zambian authorities abruptly cancelled a performance of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the weekend and ordered the British Sherman Theatre Group out of the country. The move followed a petition by a local theatre club, which claimed to have discovered that the players were secretly planning to perform in South Africa after completing their African tour, which included Uganda, Sudan and Botswana. The British Council's acting representative in Zambia, Mr Peter Skeilton, denied that the group planned to visit South Africa.

Political shifts in Lebanon

Hezbollah cuts ties with PLO over backing for peace talks

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With both suddenness and ferocity, the extreme Hezbollah (Party of God) movement in Lebanon has broken off its unwritten but powerful alliance with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It claims that Mr Yasser Arafat's support for an international Middle East peace conference is treason and the Palestinians have reneged in Algeria "on the basis of evil".

A resolution condemning Iran at the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in the Algerian capital — and which blamed Tehran for the continuation of the Gulf War — was declared solidarity with Iraq "in defending its territory" — appears to have been too much for Iran's Hezbollah allies in Lebanon, who had previously sided with the PLO against both Israel and Syria.

Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, one of Hezbollah's spiritual leaders, drove the nails into the coffin of what had been, for both the Israelis and the Syrians, the most dangerous military alliance in Lebanon. He mocked the PLO, in a speech at the al-Rida mosque at Bir el-Abed in Beirut's southern suburbs, for ignoring Muslim resistance to Israel in southern Lebanon. Palestinians "were divided in the past over evil and... now wish to reunite on the basis of evil".

The "evil" was the treacherous notion of an international conference, which Mr Arafat supported.

For the Hezbollah, the only just struggle was in fighting Israel and "the Israeli-American plot in Lebanon".

Among the political shifts now going on in Lebanon as a result of the PNC conference, this is perhaps the most fundamental. It means that the war against the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon and the resistance to Syrian rule in west Beirut has been split.

Damascus may now expect Palestinian assistance in controlling the extreme pro-Iranian movement which is believed to hold many of the 24 foreign hostages in Lebanon, while in the south of the country Palestinian guerrillas will at least in theory have to undertake their operations against Israel without Hezbollah help.

As Sheikh al-Amin told his Shia Muslim congregation, the Palestinians "are supposed to be fighting directly against Israel over the Palestine problem. But the PNC in Algeria has not taken account of the real resistance to Israel — as if it does not really wish to admit there is a stronger resistance to Israel (than itself)."

"What is this treason? Why do (Lebanese Muslim) martyrs fall in southern Lebanon when Palestinian voices are loudly supporting an international conference? This is treason. It means that we are now alone in the field."

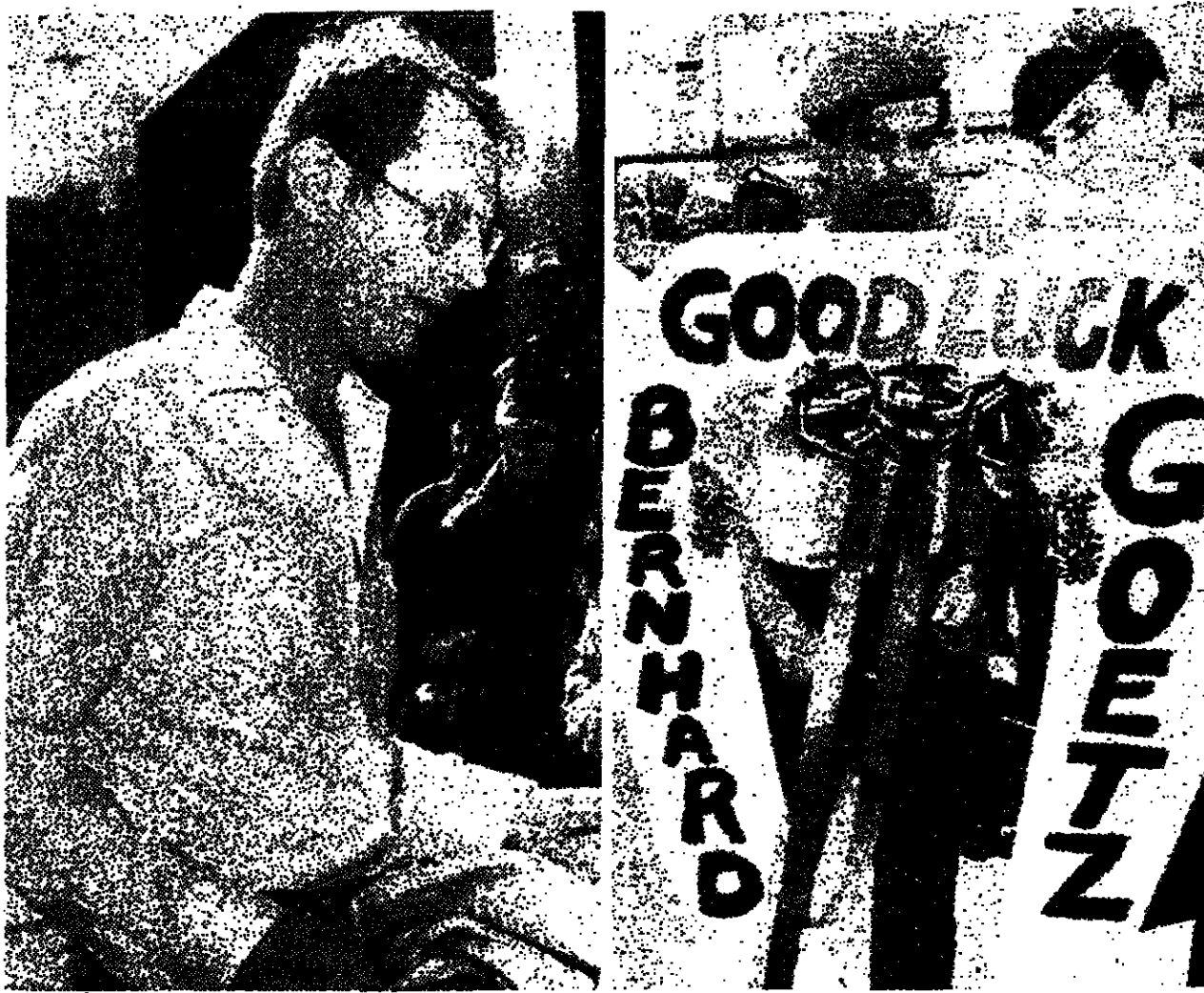
These last references were

particularly poignant for Hezbollah worshippers who had come to commemorate the killing of at least 22 Party of God guerrillas in a disastrous attack on Israeli positions in southern Lebanon 10 days ago. Sheikh al-Amin and his clerical colleagues have been at pains to portray the deaths as a glorious chapter in the history of the Islamic resistance rather than a military calamity.

The same line was adopted by Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah — popularly believed to have blessed the suicide truck bombings in 1983, blew up the US and French military headquarters in Beirut — when he spoke to Hezbollah supporters at Bir el-Amin in the south of Lebanon, but they should "open up a front against Israel on the Golan Heights, in Sinai and Jordan," he said. "They should learn from our spirit and cause."

This message, naturally unlikely to find much favour in the PLO's ranks, should not be seen in isolation. Iran's increasing anger with Mr Arafat's equally growing support for Iraq in the Gulf War has

Vigilante labelled 'hero' and 'sadist'



Bernhard Goetz, who allegedly shot four youths on a New York subway on December 22 1984, arriving at his trial yesterday. Mr Goetz has the support of a number of New Yorkers, including the Guardian Angels, a vigilante group, whose members carried a horseshoe good-luck banner to his Greenwich Village home before the trial opened (Reuters reports from New York).

Mr Gregory Waples, prosecuting at the New York criminal court, began his case by declaring that Mr Goetz was a sadist bent on killing when he shot the four young black men he claimed were trying to rob him. He told the jury of eight men and four women that he would play tapes of statements made by the defendant to police that prove he had intended to murder his victims.

During the opening address, Mr

Goetz, an electronics specialist aged 39, sat at the defence table, wearing a white shirt and blue jeans and an occasional smile.

Mr Waples, calling the tapes "a window into the defendant's mind," said: "The four were shot not for what they did but because they were the kind of people he hated with a ferocious, all-consuming passion."

"He tried to kill them not as an act of self-defence but because the defendant has a twisted sense of values that tell him this was right, this was just."

He added: "These shootings were totally unnecessary, vicious, even sadistic acts."

On December 22 1984, Mr Goetz, who is white, shot four young black men aboard a subway car with an unlicensed .38 calibre pistol in front of 20 witnesses.

He said he acted in self-defence because he thought the four were about to rob him.

Mr Waples said he would show that the shooting of Mr Darryl Cabey, aged 21, was "a cold-blooded act as far from being a legitimate act of self-defence as Heaven is from Hell."

Mr Cabey, he said, was shot as he sat in the railway car, posing no threat to Mr Goetz. He was left paralysed from the waist down.

The "subway vigilante" case has stirred a national debate with many Americans siding with Mr Goetz. They see the slim bachelorette as justified in defending himself in the face of an attack. Others, however, argue that he had no right to use the unlicensed gun against four unarmed youths.

The trial is expected to last a month.

Six-Day War split in Israeli Cabinet

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel's Cabinet has voted 7-5 not to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Six-Day War in June, but to focus instead on the 1967 capture of Arab Jerusalem which made it possible to declare the whole city as the capital.

The slender margin underlines the real cause of the split in the coalition Government. The Likud faction is generating much rhetoric and ire to damn the idea of an international Middle East peace conference. At least as many angry words are coming from Labour in its defence.

But the real issue is the land that Israel has continued to occupy on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip since the war. The Labour Party, under Mr Shimon Peres, is prepared to negotiate the return of some territory in exchange for a peace treaty. The Likud, led by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, is determined to hold on to all the land and is prepared only to negotiate peace in exchange for peace.

The international conference is nothing more than a device to bring the Arab side to the negotiating table. King Hussein of Jordan has insisted on it as an umbrella to protect him from the dangerous storm of Arab criticism that would blow up if he were to negotiate with Israel on his own.

Mr Peres and Mr Shamir both know that, once an international conference got under way, there would be enormous pressure on Israel to surrender land. Mr Peres is therefore not afraid of the conference. But Mr Shamir will not even consider it.

Mr Peres is not prepared to let go of all the West Bank. He would try to hang on to what are seen here as the strategic settlements, particularly along the Jordan valley.

So the Labour side did not agree in Cabinet to celebrations marking the Six-Day War because that would signify official approval for keeping all the occupied territories.

Gandhi hits at US aid to Pakistan

Delhi (AP) — Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said yesterday that America's proposed \$4.02 billion (£2.51 billion) military and economic aid package for Pakistan poses a new challenge to India's security.

Mr Gandhi claimed that Pakistan, with whom India has fought three wars since gaining independence from Britain in 1947, was close to developing a nuclear bomb.

He said: "This challenge has thrown on us the responsibility to be prepared."

He called the six-year US aid package formidable and said Pakistan was spending increasingly larger sums on new weapons. "The Government knows how to deal with the situation," Mr Gandhi said, without giving details.

Pakistan officially denies having a bomb but its top nuclear scientist recently said that the country has developed a bomb.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 and says its program is geared toward peaceful use of nuclear energy.

India has protested to Washington over the arms package to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Mr K.C. Pant, the Defence Minister, told Parliament that the US had ignored Pakistan's nuclear capability and left India with no choice but to take "appropriate defensive measures".

●DHAKA: Talks between India and Bangladesh ended in deadlock yesterday after diplomats of the two countries failed to agree on the number of tribal refugees who had fled to India to escape separatist clashes in Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts province (Ahmed Fazl writes).

Diplomatic sources said that Mr K.P.S. Menon, the Indian Foreign Secretary, claimed that more than 49,000 Chakma tribal refugees had taken shelter in camps in the eastern Indian state of Tripura since April 1986, and the influx continues.

Bangladesh claims that only some 27,000 could be identified as its nationals.

WEU considers reply to Gorbachev arms proposals

UK and France favour a nuclear mix

From Richard Owen

Luxembourg

Amid growing signs that Britain and France are determined to retain a variety of nuclear responses in Europe "for the foreseeable future", foreign and defence ministers from the Western European Union met today to hammer out a communiqué over Euro-missile talks which will "send the right signal to the Warsaw Pact, Washington and Western public opinion".

Mr Alfred Cahen, the General Secretary of the seven-nation organization, said it was vital for Europe not to take action which would divide the Western alliance or jeopardize European security at a time when the Europeans are under pressure to produce a swift response to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's radical arms control proposals.

Yesterday defence ministers from the WEU countries — Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux nations — held a preliminary meeting on the key dilemma which confronts the West: how should Europe's accep-

tance of a zero-zero option in long-range intermediate weapons (LRINF) be linked both to the problem of shorter-range missiles (SRINF) and to reductions in Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

Diplomats said the most likely outcome was a European insistence on a "mix" of nuclear responses to the Soviet threat, with Europe refusing to abolish all shorter-range and tactical battlefield nuclear weapons as proposed by Mr Gorbachev.

Some states, however, including The Netherlands, Belgium, and possibly West Germany, want the maintenance of nuclear weapons in Europe to be dependent on the continuation of the imbalance in conventional weapons, which would favour the Warsaw Pact.

The key to agreement lies with West Germany, which is in NATO's front line, but unlike Britain and France it does not have a sovereign nuclear deterrent. A decision to match the Soviet bloc in shorter-range missiles would mean deploying further weapons in order to achieve the abolition of long-range missiles, such as cruise and Pershing 2. This would risk stirring up public opposition to nuclear deployment just when protests over cruise and Pershing 2 have died down.

The WEU, founded in the 1950s but largely ignored since then, has recently been re-activated. WEU officials said they did not take it as a snub

that Britain is represented in Luxembourg by Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces.

Both Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr George Younger, the Defence Secretary, had other important business, and Britain remained a "locomotive" of the attempt to revive the WEU.

At the WEU Assembly yesterday, Mr Jean-Marie Caro, the president of the assembly, which is a consultative body, urged the ministers to speak today with one voice on behalf of Europe. If they failed to do so, the only alternative would be a summit meeting of the leaders of all WEU nations.

Mr Caro, who led a WEU delegation to Moscow earlier this month, said Mr Gorbachev's urgent desire for disarmament clearly flowed from a need to divert scarce resources for domestic reforms. Soviet officials had assured the WEU that Moscow did not intend to "decouple" Europe from the US.

proposing is that SDI should go forward, concentrating on defence of our missile sites. Then you'll be able to have negotiations with the Soviets on offence."

He criticized the original Western offer of a zero option in 1981. "If I'd been present at the creation, we'd never have gone ahead with it, because it reduces the credibility of our deterrent." But that bridge was now crossed. "We'd be in an impossible position if we didn't go forward."

defence our missile sites... We tell them that we're going to protect not our population but our deterrent, and that we're willing to negotiate on deployment of a defensive system if the Soviets reduce their big, most threatening missiles and reduce the ratio of their warheads to our deterrent force.

"I call this the 'comprehensive compromise'," he added. It was simply not going to work to tell President Reagan to give up SDI. "What I am

caused an uproar, particularly from the left, which accused M Pasqua of dangerous press censorship and of trying to institute a new moral order in France, the country famed for the liberality of its sexual mores.

M Pasqua, who had already provoked the wrath of the left for his indecent handling of last December's student riots and his apparent defence of police violence, was mocked and ridiculed as a spoil sport.

In a tongue-in-cheek open letter to M Pasqua yesterday, M Jack Lang, the former Socialist Culture Minister, wrote: "While I regret that in the land of Rabelais the Government should be to such an extent the enemy of the

pleasures of life, I must thank you for being able to make us laugh so wholeheartedly so often."

M Lang went on to relate how, on a recent visit to Bourges cathedral, he had noticed among the sculptures adorning the medieval edifice "a peasant displaying his erect organ and about to use it in a way I dare not describe for fear of shocking you. Similar erotic scenes are sculpted on other churches in France."

"Perhaps you could usefully adopt the methods unsuccessfully practised in the thirteenth by the Italian Duke, when he had marble fig leaves placed over the male organs of Roman statues."

Pornographic passions in the land of Rabelais

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

A curious "exhibition" of the horrible, showing 150 of the more ghastly "nasties" from erotic magazines, many still on public sale in France, opened to a highly select audience in Paris yesterday under the auspices of M Charles Pasqua, the Interior Minister, who has won a reputation as the cross-Channel answer to Mrs Mary Whitehouse.

The unashamedly sickening exhibition is M Pasqua's attempt to deflect the public anger he received last month when he banned the advertising, public display and sale to minors of five erotic publications — *Absolu*, *Privé*, *Absolu Lettres*, *Le*

Club and *Privé Madame* — and threatened six others, including *Penthouse* and *Gai Pied*, the top-selling French weekly for homosexuals, with a similar fate.

M Pasqua said the restrictions were being imposed under the 1949 law which imposes on the Interior Ministry a duty to protect minors from all publications "representing a danger for young people because of the licentious or pornographic nature, or the place given to crime or violence".

Although similar measures have been quietly taken against more than 600 publications over the previous five years, the Government's action against such well-known magazines

walls. Mr Caro had contemplated all the stories with fascination, and said the changing of the structure con-

Mr Caro's that in the last 22 years n- been wrong to sell in May on from the

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CHASE

Defence policy discord mars last stop of Howe's Pacific tour

Lange stands by ban on nuclear warships

From A Correspondent, Wellington

Britain and New Zealand clashed over Wellington's non-nuclear defence policy yesterday, striking a discordant note at the end of a nine-day Asian and Pacific tour by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Despite an apparent personal rapport, Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, and Sir Geoffrey remained at odds on the prohibition of visits here by nuclear-capable warships in talks which Sir Geoffrey admitted later had been "highly spoken".

The Foreign Secretary suggested that the New Zealand Government, by its proposed ban on such warships, was trying to hide from political realities.

Sir Geoffrey warned that New Zealand's position would make it increasingly difficult for Britain to defend its continued access to European agricultural markets. "The world had long since left the 'nuclear garden' era," he said.

For his part, Mr Lange attacked Britain's refusal to accede to the protocols of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. By refusing to do so, Britain had put itself at a disadvantage in its growing competition with the Soviet Union and China, both of which had signed the accord, Mr Lange said.

Commenting on the extended talks with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Lange said: "You cannot treat such people with kid gloves."

Despite the arguments over nuclear-capable ships, Sir Geoffrey said that both sides had acknowledged the many close links between the two countries.

To have arrived in New Zealand on Anzac Day, when

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, said yesterday there had been no Moscow protest over his expulsion of Mr Sergei Budnik, a diplomat (Reuter reports from Wellington). But he would not discuss reports that Mr Budnik, identified as a KGB officer, was involved with the Socialist Unity Party.

New Zealand and Australia commemorate their war dead, was to have underlined the affection and respect felt by British people towards New Zealanders, he said.

But Sir Geoffrey stressed that Britain had to judge decisions taken by a New Zealand Government by their impact on Western security. While the heartland of British security was in Western Europe, the British commitment in freedom and its values was worldwide. Accordingly, the British

Government "deeply regretted" the rift in the Anzus alliance and the New Zealand Government's anti-nuclear legislation now before Parliament.

"Above all, we regret these things because we believe that Western security has in the process been diminished," said Sir Geoffrey.

He reaffirmed Britain's pledge to fight for continued New Zealand butter exports to Europe. "But, with your current defence policy, it is a fact of life that your cause is less likely to prevail," he told Mr Lange, pointing out that 11 out of the 12 EEC states are members of Nato.

Mr Lange asserted that it was clearly the policy of the British Government to continue pressing New Zealand's case for butter and sheep meat exports to Europe.

British MPs representing rural electorates had argued in Parliament for protection against competing New Zealand products, Mr Lange said.

"But that is not to suggest that Sir Geoffrey would mildly turn and surrender the whole course of mercantile history to an MP representing a cow-riden constituency."

Sir Geoffrey said Britain, in declining to accede to the nuclear-free treaty, had had to take account of its wider responsibilities and was un-



Mr David Lange, left, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, greeting Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday in Wellington prior to talks dealing with trade and defence.

likely to change its position. But Mr Lange questioned Sir Geoffrey's assertion that signing the treaty would have limited the ability of Western nuclear powers to project themselves globally. "The fact is, quite simply, that New

Zealand does not accept that projection as being consistent with the British strategy for disarmament."

Mr Lange also recalled that Britain had been the first country to sign a similar pact covering Latin America, the

Treaty of Tlatelco in 1947. But Sir Geoffrey countered that that treaty was signed 20 years ago by a British Labour Government. "If the treaty had arisen today, I am not sure the same decision would be taken."

Sarney's faltering Cabinet loses a tireless optimist

From Mac Margolis, Rio de Janeiro

The Brazilian Finance Minister, who maintained a hard line on debt negotiations with foreign creditors and was responsible during his 14 months in office for some of the most popular — and most roundly criticized — economic policies, has resigned.

Senhor Dilsen Fuzaro, who is 53, tendered his letter of resignation to President José Sarney last Friday, on the President's birthday, but only confirmed his departure on Sunday. He said his decision was "irrevocable".

Senhor Sarney was expected to name his replacement as early as last night.

Senhor Fuzaro, a São Paulo toy manufacturer, assumed office in November 1985, with a mission to rescue Brazil from a ruinous inflation rate and deepening dissatisfaction with the Government of its newly-elected civilian President.

He implemented an ambitious economic reform, the Cruzado Plan, which early last year sent him and Senhor Sarney rocketing to the top of the popularity polls.

But by the end of last year, when the Cruzado Plan collapsed, thanks to mismanagement and tardy application of reforms, Brazilians took to the streets in violent protests and openly jeered ministers.

Senhor Fuzaro leaves office with Brazil sunk ever deeper in

crisis. Inflation has soared once again to more than 14 per cent a month.

Foreign lenders are clamouring for a resumption of payments on the \$108 billion (about \$66 billion) foreign debt, which Brazil suspended last February.

Government leaders are bickering openly, and an emboldened Opposition has renewed a call for direct presidential elections to replace the tarnished Sarney Government.

Known as a driven and indefatigable optimist, who has battled for years with cancer, Senhor Fuzaro had come to be blamed for most of the sins of Senhor Sarney's administration.

Brazilian industrialists described him as "messianic", a man who listened obstinately to his own voice. Foreign bankers found him unbending and belligerent because of his refusal to allow monitoring of economic performance by the IMF, and his insistence on a substantial reduction in debt payments to ensure economic growth.

Even many of the young economists who helped to design the Cruzado Plan became frustrated and quit when their advice on ending the price freeze and damping down overheated consumer spending was ignored.

Letter from New York

Wall Street beats path to the clink

Handcuffs are becoming fashionable this spring on Wall Street. The sight of another clutch of stockbrokers heading for the federal clink has been hardly raised in a eyebrow.

This fact that these brokers were said to have established a reputation as a standard currency using it to pay for inside tips, and reward secretaries, earned them only sarcastic accolades for inspired thinking from economists.

The catalogue of sin in Wall Street had grown so grey that the heart leaps up to behold the rays of creative imagination shown by the drug dealers, said *Newsday*.

The *Daily News*, meanwhile, lamented the loss of old-time gangsters from the crime scene. "Today's crooks don't have names like Machine Gun Kelly or Pretty Boy Floyd," it said. "Would you start quaking with fear if you were in a restaurant and someone said 'That guy over there is with the Drexel Burnham gang'?"

That investment banking firm is at the heart of the insider-trading scandal that erupted from the confessions of Mr Ivan Boesky last autumn.

For many market-watchers, the manifestations of dirty dealing on Wall Street and in corporate boardrooms signals an impending crash in the stock market. At the very least, it spells the end of the extraordinary public tolerance towards business irresponsibility that has been a hallmark of the Reagan era.

As the stock, bond and currency markets have swung erratically, the clouds of doom have swirled through the financial world and this week even the venerable *Wall Street Journal* set the scene for the unthinkable.

Most economists, it said, believed a 1929-style crash was unlikely. "But a small group of analysts say that today's volatile stock market is a house of cards and that a crash... is inevitable." It went on to offer some solace, saying a 1987 crash would not necessarily trigger a general recession.

Just as in 1929, the climate of greed and lack of moral restraint is seen as the main factor pushing the markets to the brink. "One didn't have to look hard in the first months of 1987 to see that the roaring market was out of touch with economic reality, dominated by predators and infiltrated by rascals..." said *Harper's Magazine* in a doom-laden cover story predicting disaster.

For the most pessimistic, the financial world has swung back to jungle ethics after an interval of moral peace created by the reforms of the 1930s. The corporate raiders and risk arbitrageurs of the mid-1980s belong to an old tradition that has once again run out of control.

According to Mr Robert Reich, a Harvard economist, the US is reaching a historic turning point from tolerance to "righteous" condemnation against bad business ethics.

"The sad truth is that American business could have used the 1980s as an opportunity to build public trust rather than squander it," he says.

"The opportunity has passed. In succumbing to the temptation to exploit the public's passing indifference, American business has insured that the next swing of the pendulum will be as vigorous as ever before."

Not everyone believes it is too late. Many Wall Streeters say the shady dealers are a tiny minority and they welcome the crusade against them by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Mr Rudolph Giuliani, the federal prosecutor and nemesis of New York's white-collar miscreants.

A little belatedly perhaps, Harvard's famed Business School has just been given \$30 million (about £18.7 million) to establish a programme on ethics. The donor, Mr John Shad, the outgoing chairman of the SEC, said: "I have been very disturbed most recently with the large numbers of graduates of leading business and law schools who have become convicted felons."

Many Wall Streeters, however, hold that they are getting undeservedly bad press as the image of glamour has faded from professions like investment banking and all the bad guys on television seem to be wearing pin-striped suits. A recent survey shows one-third of all business executives appearing on prime-time television are villains who murder, steal and cheat their way into the popular consciousness.

Wall Street also is irked by a rash of jokes, such as the one about the two drunks stumbling through a graveyard in the financial district. Here lies an investment banker and an honest man, it says. "Hey, Charlie," one drunk says, "it's getting so crowded here they're burying them two to a grave."

Charles Bremner

Arrested Scot says US Navy press-ganged him

Sydney (Reuter) — An alleged US Navy deserter, who claims he was tricked into enlisting when drunk, will know in the next few days whether he will be extradited from Australia.

Mr Ted Lamotte, aged 27, a Scot holding dual British and



Mr Lamotte: alleged deserter awaiting extradition ruling.

American nationality, was arrested by Australian Navy police on Thursday at the Sydney home of Miss Jackie Sallow, his girl friend.

A spokeswoman for Mr Kim Beazley, the Minister of Defence, said that he was considering a United States request for extradition.

Mr Lamotte is alleged to have gone absent without leave in Scotland in November, arriving in Sydney last month.

Mr Lamotte said he had been taken out drinking by a US Navy recruitment officer after he had asked for information about the service 18 months ago in Glasgow.

The next day he could not remember signing the enlistment papers. Mr Lamotte said he felt he had been "virtually press-ganged" into joining.

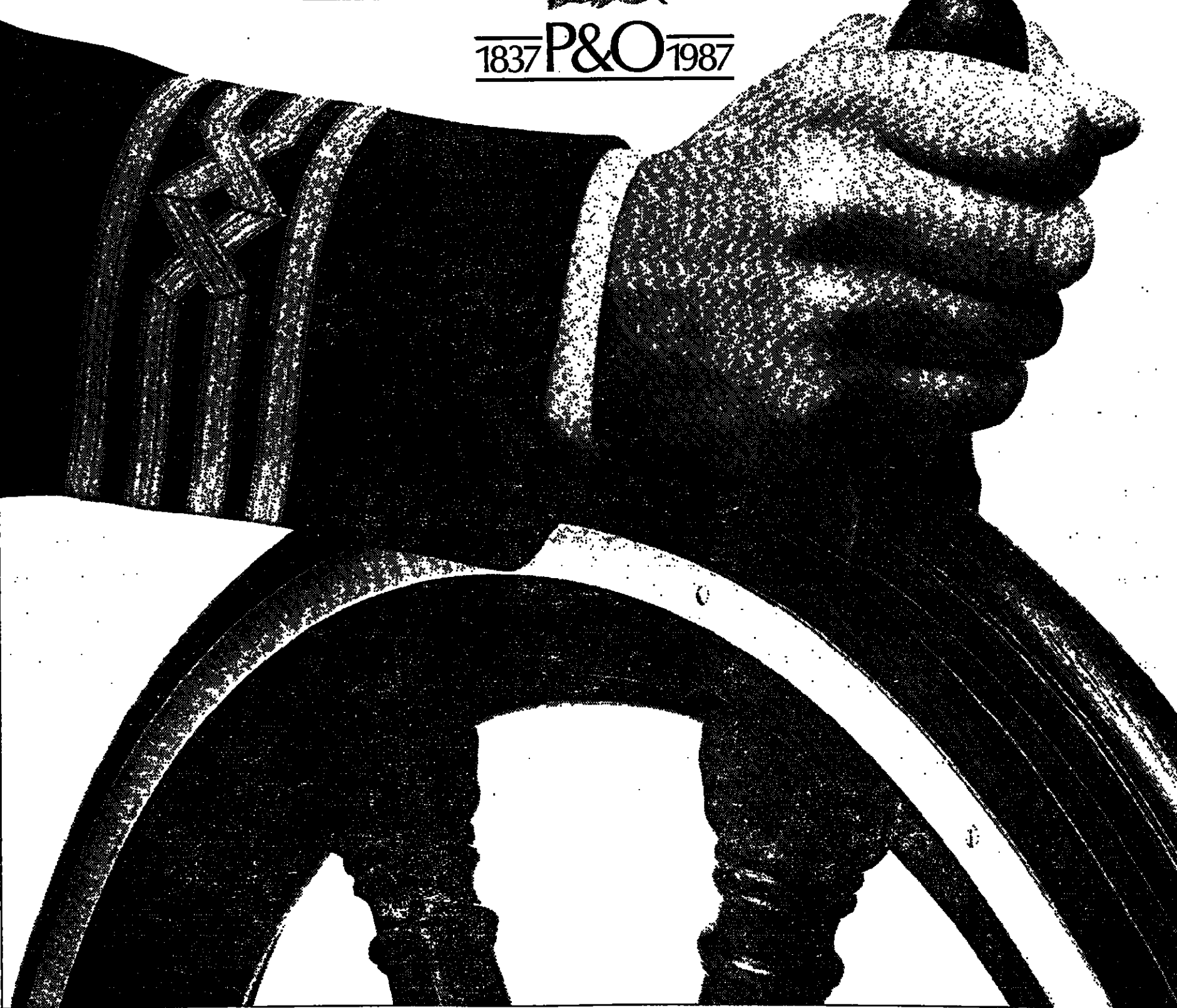
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South African election campaign

Port Natal is viewed as pointer to the future path for white politics

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In Durban's Port Natal constituency, held at present by Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, the whites-only general election on May 6 will be widely seen as a mini-plebiscite on two key issues that will strongly influence the way white politics develop over the next couple of years.

The outcome will be studied, first, as a measure of the strength of white support for the proposals of the so-called Natal *indaba*, the all-race constitutional conference which last year recommended a qualified form of black majority rule for the province and abolition of legal apartheid; and second, as a test of the effectiveness of the "alliance" strategy adopted by the ultra-liberal Progressive Federal Party, which has formed an electoral pact with the small, mainly Natal-based New Republic Party, rump of the once-mighty United Party of General Jan Smuts.

A mainly residential constituency, Port Natal has 19,119 registered white voters, two-thirds English and one-third Afrikaans, of middle-to-low income levels. (Natal is the only province with an English-speaking majority among whites).

At a by-election there in 1985, Mr Botha polled 4,307 votes, which, though only 41.5 per cent of the total, gave him a comfortable win because the opposition was split four ways between the PFP, the NRP, the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, and a former member of the NRP running as an Independent.

On May 6 the PFP and NRP will be represented by a single "alliance" candidate under a PFP flag - Mr Warwick Webber, a businessman and former United Party and NRP MP. The independent is not running this time, leaving Mr Pat Mohr of the CP the only other contestant. On the face of it, this ought to put pressure on Mr Botha.

In 1985 the combined votes of the PFP, NRP and Independent candidates to his left were only 155 short of those polled by Mr Botha. If those votes swung fairly solidly behind Mr Webber on May 6 and were reinforced by the

defection of previous NP supporters, upset by the Government's rejection of the *indaba* proposals, Mr Botha would be defeated.

The contest does not seem to be working out that way, however, and Mr Botha is expected to hold his seat. The *indaba* has proved a somewhat double-edged weapon for the Opposition. Mr Webber offers its proposals as evidence that "people of different colours and philosophies

Police used whips, tear gas and birdshot yesterday against hundreds of black and white students engaged in an anti-government protest at the University of Cape Town (AP reports from Johannesburg).

An unspecified number of students were arrested, the government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation reported. About 100 policemen were involved in the clashes, one of the most violent campus disturbances since the state of emergency was declared last June. There were no official reports of injuries, but a journalist said at least four students were hit by birdshot and others were injured by whips.

The trouble began after anti-apartheid organizations held a rally protesting against a South African raid into Zambia on Saturday.

The Government's Bureau for Information said police fired tear gas and used whips on students after police and private vehicles were stoned. Birdshot was fired when officers began to fear the gas would spread to a road. It said 300 students were involved.

Opposition can get round a table and compromise", and says the Government's attitude shows it is not sincerely interested in negotiation.

In response, Mr Botha has softened the Government's position, contending that, while the current proposals are unacceptable, Pretoria welcomes the negotiating process established by the *indaba* and would be prepared to enter into further discussions with the parties concerned, after the election.

He has also shrewdly exploited the fact that many of the detailed implications of the *indaba* proposals have not yet been spelt out.

For example, he claims that they call for spending on black health, social and educational services to be raised to white levels within one year, implying a huge increase in the taxes paid by whites. This is enough to scare off all but the most liberal whites.

The white delegates to the *indaba*, mainly local businessmen and opposition politicians, had no real mandate to speak for white opinion, and it is at least questionable whether the *indaba* proposals enjoy the wide support claimed for them.

The *indaba* organizers have taken out full-page advertisements in Natal's newspapers in recent weeks to try to allay the kind of fears raised by Mr Botha.

The PFP's alliance with the NRP could also backfire. Many NRP supporters do not like being lumped together with the PFP - crudely but effectively portrayed in government propaganda as the friend of Communists and the outlawed African National Congress. Indeed, the NP might well emerge with more than the 10 of Natal's 20 constituencies which it now holds.

One unpredictable factor is the presence in Natal of the conservative Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the only black political organization of any stature that does not regard the May 6 election as irrelevant. Chief Buthelezi has urged whites to vote for opposition candidates.

In one sense, it is useful for the PFP-NRP faction to be able to show that it has the support of the one black leader with any following who is pro-capitalist and prepared to settle for something less than undiluted majority rule. But, while this may impress many middle-of-the-road whites, the PFP's most liberal supporters are uneasy at being too closely associated with Chief Buthelezi, who is detested by more militant black leaders.

Oil war taints California golden coast

From Ivor Davis, Santa Barbara, California

A new war is looming in southern California this week and will be fought on the most picturesque battlefield in the world - off-shore and under the nose of President Reagan's Western White House.

Mr Donald Hodel, the US Secretary of the Interior, announced yesterday a new five-year plan for oil drilling. Up and down California, with little doubt, the main searches for the black gold will again be centred in the waters along one of the most beautiful stretches of the country's coast.

The hunt for oil is already big business in this California community, home to movie stars like Robert Mitchum, John Travolta and Bo Derek. From Mr Reagan's Santa Ynez mountain-top ranch, he can now see 17 oil drilling platforms, perched in the Pacific just a few miles from the golden beaches.

And if the main oil companies like Texaco, Exxon, Chevron and Shell have their way, there are likely to be many more mushrooming in the oil-rich waters.

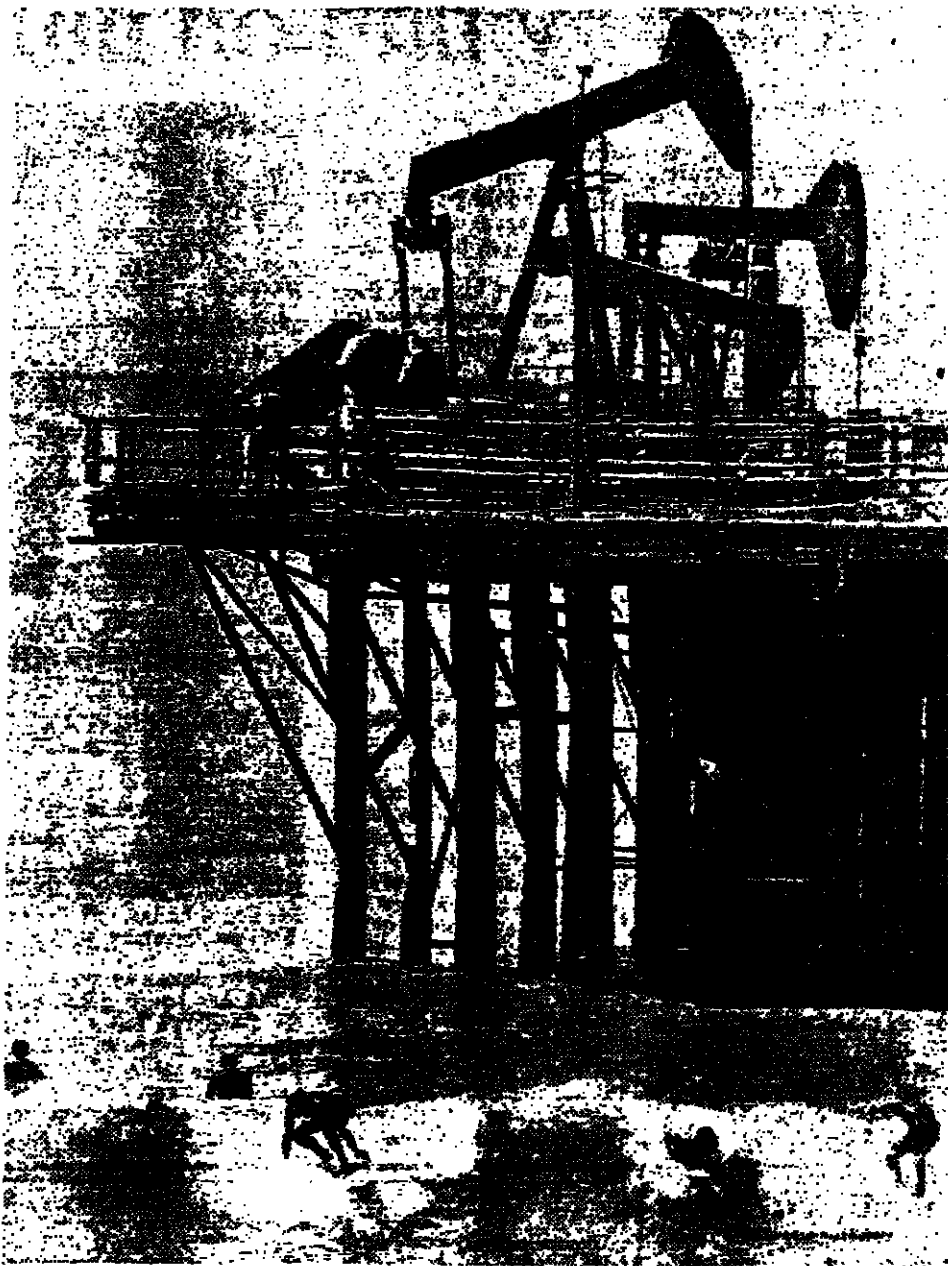
Mr Robert Kallman, assistant to Mr Hodel, said: "We are almost out of oil in the Gulf coast and the Gulf of Mexico. The new frontier is off the west coast of California and it is probably where all the battles will be fought for the next 10 years."

The first salvo in this war - disregarding the past campaigns by Santa Barbara and California environmentalists to stop industrial oil exploration off the coast - is expected to follow the Interior Secretary's announcement. Millions more acres will be offered for sale in an area conservatively estimated to hold more than three billion barrels of oil.

Congress has 60 days to respond and there is likely to be heated debate in Washington as the opposition troops mass to get their message across.

"Californiaans are veterans of many long battles between oil and environmental interests and are naturally worried about on-shore air quality," Mr Kallman said. While the state's law-makers are sensitive to further oil exploration, legislators in the other 49 states "feel, and rightly so, that the ocean belongs to the nation and not just the state of California."

Miss Joyce Howerton, a member of a Santa Barbara group concerned about oil and the environment, predicted "a fierce war" once battleships



California holidaymakers surfing in the Pacific under the shadow of "nodding donkeys" operating on one of the 17 oil-drilling platforms off the Santa Barbara coastline.

were drawn. "The people here are not going to quietly sit back and give the state of California to the oil companies... The oil companies are trying to make money at the expense of Santa Barbara," she declared.

Those offended by the sight of the 20 platforms just a few miles off the coast have suggested that Washington sell leases 15 or more miles further out to sea. The Government says, however, that 15 miles is too far to go because the ocean bottom at that distance is too deep to drill.

Santa Barbara is particularly sensitive to the hazards of oil exploration. In 1969 the city's tourist trade was almost wiped out with one devastating leak from a platform blowout that polluted the beaches.

Miss Jan Keller, a lawyer

and official of Get Oil Out (Go), points out that "the spill cost Santa Barbara over \$100 million (\$62.5 million) and even today it has not recovered".

She says Go no longer fights oil development with hysterical zeal because it knows it has lost the battle to stop the platforms. "We're more a watchdog group trying to keep the pressure on the oil companies to make sure they take all steps to safeguard the public and protect the environment and don't have spills like they did in 1969."

Pro-oil developers insist that America can no longer depend on overseas oil to meet its huge demands and must continue to find it in its own oceans. They say the slump in oil prices will soon end and the US will begin complaining

when the price begins to rise. The waters in California cover some of the richest oil deposits in the western hemisphere. California is quickly joining Alaska and Texas, the two other big league oil producers in North America, and could eventually out-produce them.

Mr Kallman says that if Congress approves the new drilling plans, oil companies will buy new leases and new platforms will be appearing on the Santa Barbara horizon. But because of new drilling techniques there will not be such a proliferation of platforms as in the past.

He said: "We are sure there will be heated debates on the floor of Congress and it is possible that Congress can cut the programme dead. On the other hand, they could expand it."

Russians spell out options for Linnas

Moscow (AP) - The condemned Nazi war criminal, Karl Linnas, can appeal against his Soviet death sentence or ask for a pardon, Tats said yesterday.

The report from Tallinn, Estonia, where Linnas is being held, was the first official statement of what legal options he has.

Linnas, aged 67, was sentenced to death in absentia after a trial in Estonia in 1962. He was deported last Tuesday from the US to the Soviet Union.

VIP treatment

Vienna (Reuters) - Czechoslovakia has released five Greenpeace activists who held an anti-nuclear demonstration in central Prague after treating them "almost as honoured guests", a Greenpeace spokesman said.

Objector jailed

Vienna (Reuters) - A Budapest military court jailed a dissident, Zoltan Keszthelyi, who claims to be Hungary's first political conscientious objector, for three years for refusing military service.

Rail strike

Rome (Reuters) - Italy's entire railway system was paralysed when 220,000 employees staged a 24-hour strike to support a range of trade union demands including pay rises and greater investment in the network.

Broken ring

Wiesbaden (Reuters) - West German and Swiss police have arrested three West Germans and five Pakistanis, alleged members of an international heroin smuggling ring.

Tunnel clear

Sydney (Reuters) - The New South Wales Government has approved the construction of a \$130 million road tunnel under Sydney Harbour to ease strain on the 55-year-old Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Defector's job

Moscow (Reuters) - A US Army private, Wade Roberts, granted political asylum by the Soviet Union, has been offered a job at a laboratory that studies reptiles in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenia.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALSO APPEAR ON PAGES 32, 33, 34, & 35

LEGAL ADVISER

A solicitor or barrister is required full-time to join the legal department of the Country Landowners Association which provides a legal advice service and parliamentary work on all aspects of the ownership and occupation of rural land covering a wide range of topics. Specialisation in town and country planning, compulsory purchase and wild life and countryside legislation will be required.

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PRIVATE CLIENT **to £20,000**
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FASHION

Back along the silk road



**Silk is no longer just for dressing up.
It's the ideal fabric to combat the
British summer, Ann Chubb explains**

At the New York fashion collections exactly a year ago, temperatures soared from the windy 40s to the stifling 70s, all in the space of just one weekend. And while the British fashion press sweltered in gabardine or shivered in linen, their New York counterparts looked enviously city-smart. They had discovered the ideal fabric for such swift changes of temperature: silk.

Back in London, I, along with almost every other fashion writer, invested straight away in Marks & Spencer's navy-and-white silk separates and lived comfortably in them all summer. Silk, I suddenly discovered, is the ideal transition fabric for the average British summer—magically, it feels warm when the weather is cool, yet cool when it's hot. It does not crease as much as linen, it is not much trouble to care for, and it marries well with the all-too-often-necessary jacket or raincoat.

Sadly, Marks & Spencer has got cold feet about silk for this season and is selling it only at its Marble Arch branch in London. If you're quick, you may still find the most perfect tea dress of the season in navy silk with a tiny spring print and an extra-long hemline for just £75. Or a silk jacket and long pleated skirt in navy with a tiny abstract dot

and plain red camisole (around £130 the set).

Luckily, many other shops are stocking an increasing quantity of what I can only describe as silk with an everyday look—good, simple, unfussy shapes in the new soft but body-conscious mood of spring '87. There are soft shirt-waist dresses with wide whirly skirts, light-as-a-feather silk jackets to throw over everything, and the newest mini crini skirt as well as the short chic one.

Up to now silk has tended to wear a rather "special occasion" image, synonymous with dressing up whether by day or night. Printed silk dresses for Ascot, perhaps, or rustling silk tulle for balls. In fact, in simpler understated shapes and plainer fabrics, silk is the ideal fabric with which to combat the British summer.

Much of the silk mystique dates back to medieval times when it took the caravan route from China to Venice, was printed in Italy, and travelled on through Europe getting more expensive by the mile.

By the time it reached our shores, a bolt of silk could cost as much as an average house and would often be bought as a family investment in the same way as gold or jewels. Silk clothes would be carefully unpicked and remade, so that they could often be handed down through several genera-

tions. These days, while still desirable, silk is certainly more attainable and comparatively less expensive, too.

Jeff Banks, of the Warehouse Group, has been including reasonably-priced silk separates in his shops for seven or eight years. He was introduced to its virtues by a Chinese lady he met in Hong Kong who wore nothing else right down to her underwear. He maintains that because there are no quotas on the import of silk clothes from the Far East, he can offer silk skirts at far greater value than their cotton equivalents, where quota restrictions push up the retail price by as much as £3 to £4.

This spring his silk separates made in Hong Kong come in sweet pastel shades of mint green or apricot mixed with white. There are polo shirts with knitted cotton collars, button-through T-shirts, and soft full skirts in either very long or very short lengths.

Jasper Conran has long loved silk, using it for tailored jackets of vibrant twist or softest seersucker, both of which are as light and comfortable as cardigans. British-born but New York-based designer Adrian Cartmell's sophisticated range of silk separates for the Fenn, Wright and Manson label reflect understated New York chic at its best—his range includes baggy silk cardigans with padded shoulders, cropped T-shirts and soft skirts all in black, white or vibrant jewel shades of silk crepe de Chine.

Katharine Hamnett's creased and crumpled silks of two years back did much to dispel the mystique. Suddenly here were silks to wash and wear—sporty holiday clothes to throw on in nonchalant style, much as one does denim. Remember Mick Jagger's vivid green shirt of crumpled silk "Dancing in the Streets" for his Band Aid video?

Rosalind Woolfson of the European Commission for Silk says: "At last we have broken down the fear of caring for silk. People have learnt how to care for it and dry cleaners are more used to handling it. Also people now understand the value of investment dressing and are prepared to spend more time and money in looking after their clothes."

But because silk takes colour so well (hence those glowing jewel shades), it also sheds dye easily, so take care before washing something coloured or printed. A good test is to wash a small unseen corner in cold water and to iron it on to a piece of white card—if it doesn't shed colour it can safely be washed.

Most silk should be washed in near-cold water using a special washing liquid such as Tenestar which is formulated for washing at low temperatures (you can find it in most good haberdashery departments). A special booklet on silk care is available free on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from: Silk Commission, Shandwick Communications, 50 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 1PG.

AN EXCLUSIVE SASHA KAGAN KNITTING KIT



Leading knitwear designer Sasha Kagan has produced this lovely new lightweight cardigan for the spring. It comes as a kit for knitters at only £24.75 including postage and packing. Alternating rows of black and white cats crawl across the cardigan. Black cats have black and white cat faces, white ones have scarlet. The ribbing, collar and cuffs are black, the buttons are scarlet and the background colour is a flecked oatmeal.

The yarn is a mixture of three ply hotan and light tweed and is 100% pure wool throughout. It is a simple pattern knitted in stocking stitch and can be handled by an average knitter with ease. To fit sizes 34-38" the kit comes complete with wools, pattern and buttons. It does not contain needles. When ordering use FREEPOST—No stamp needed.

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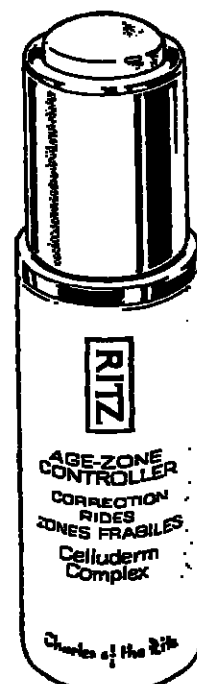


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Charles of the Ritz

PEOPLE

Ossie is the icing

Tonight sees a new collaboration between three fashion names from the Swinging Sixties. Hairdresser Leonard is turning over a slice of his ground floor to a new

fashion boutique called Evocative. The backer is interior designer Neil Zarach and Ossie Clark has designed an exclusive collection. Ossie's favourite models, Jerry Hall and Marie Helvin, will be modelling for him at tonight's show in Leonard's Upper Grosvenor Street town house. Evocative is the brainchild of Zarach's wife Eva Magyar who, with partner Monica Damm, is importing costume clothes from France and Italy. Said Ossie: "I'm just the icing on the cake."

Gigli plans

Romeo Gigli, golden boy of Italian fashion, is flying into London today to launch his shop within Browns in South Molton Street. Gigli will be on call between noon and 3pm. Joan Burstein, owner of the Browns emporium, might announce plans concerning Gigli and Browns' sister shop in Sloane Street. It is rumoured that the shop will be given over entirely to sell the Gigli For Callaghan label.

Florid style

Almost one year since his appointment as chief executive of Harrods, there was little visual evidence of Brian Walsh's intended transformation of the store. Last weekend, though, things started to look different when the front windows were given a face-lift. Florist Ken Turner's garish, gaudy arrangements of fresh white azaleas, bluebells and forget-me-nots have sent a waft of spring air through this grand old lady of Knightsbridge.

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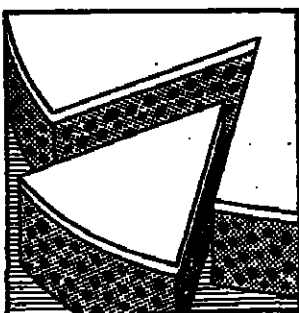
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SPECTRUM

Taking stocks to stores



A FAIR SHARE
Part two: In the market place

Every investment book agrees: beginners in the stock market should get a good stockbroker. What they do not say is how you pick a good one from a bad one.

There is a handsome black reference book, published by the Stock Exchange and found in the better public reference libraries, called *Firms and Members*. Lists are also published in financial magazines saying which of these firms encourage private investors. Using a pin, though, can lead to some extraordinary experiences; who wants to find himself in a bare-cubicle talking to a lefty young Old Etonian explaining that pri-

Privatization has spread share buying across the population and across the land.

Pearson Phillips

took a guided tour of the variety of services on offer

vate clients need a minimum of £100,000?

Some stockbrokers have their own in-house unit trusts. A look at where those trusts come in the regularly published league tables will show whether they have a genius in there somewhere, though it is no guarantee that the same skill will be deployed on behalf of the private client.

Personal recommendation is the best way, and the coming of the electronic age means that there is no disadvantage in patronizing one of the cooler offices outside London — they tend, in any case, to be in traditional centres of upper-middle-class money. But there is another way:

with a "Can I help you, sir?" The atmosphere is benevolent and relaxed, less threatening than the average betting shop. It is like calling at a stand in a trade show. I watched customers being sucked into the alluring, heady world of modern money-culture. There are easy chairs, and tables stocked with the financial press. Leaflets with the latest share recommendations from the Quilter Good-



High street stock market: The money shop in Debenhams' Bristol branch, bringing City business to the grass roots

son research team are available, and free.

There are three television screens and a couple of sharp young women ready to summon up any share price on the screen, linked to the Stock Exchange's SEAC system. If need be, they will carry out deals on the London phone link.

But is it working? Is it creating popular capitalism? "I've been getting people

who come along to buy shares who don't have any real idea about what it all means," Cox says. "I have to have a chat with them about risk-bearing capital. When a new customer buys a share I take a cheque off them on the spot. They fill in a form and from then on they are clients. They go on our card index and can ring in to buy and sell and settle in the usual way. We make it as informal as possible."

I watched it happening. Someone who had not yet off-loaded his British Gas arrived in his lunch hour to see the current state of play. It was summoned to the SEAC screen. The best offer was 69. John Cox wandered over and cast an expert eye on the listed dealings to get the "feel" of the market. "I think you'll find it will be 70 shortly," he said. "I'll hold," said the customer, and went back to his work.

Then something occurred which would have had the Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the chairman of the Stock Exchange and everyone else who professes to believe in wider share ownership dancing a jig of delight. A man arrived wearing a cloth cap.

He was a worker in the pharmaceutical industry. He only dabbled in pharmaceuticals, because that was something he knew about. He had bought Wellcome when it came on to the market a year ago at 120. The screen showed it was now 284, well over double his money. He'd sell and switch it into Beechams. "Of course, it's only play-money," he said. "No more than £200 at a time. For real savings we use a building society and a couple of unit trusts. Still, if I go on doubling my money in a year, it could get more serious."

In the space of around five minutes he had done his deal and departed. On the fourth floor of Bristol's Debenhams, at least, the age of Cloth-Cap Capitalism has arrived.

TOMORROW
Advice lines:
gurus of the
share galaxy

How the City came to the country



Malcolm Rooker: "It's very much a retail operation here"

Gerald, a hairdresser, was in the basement. But climbing up to the first floor and pushing a door marked "Push" revealed a remarkable sight. In a finely-proportioned Georgian drawing room with vast and gracious windows overlooking Cheltenham's Imperial Square, a dealer had been arranged in a rectangle. Two men and two women sat round this island of telephones and monitor screens.

"You see here what country stockbroking is all about," said Malcolm Rooker, assistant director in charge of the Henderson Crosthwaite branch in Cheltenham. Back in 1983, City-based Henderson Crosthwaite bought a

stockbroking firm with country branches to increase its private client practice. Rooker came with the deal.

Although it seemed almost vulgar to mention it in their agreeable Georgian ambience, the league tables show that somebody had arrived in Cheltenham. Crosthwaite, at that time who was good at making money. The firm's small Friars House unit trust was the third best performer of all the 90-odd UK general trusts last year, with a 33 per cent rise in value (the average was 18 per cent). It was also among the leaders the previous year.

"It's very much a retail operation here," Rooker said.

"People see us in the Yellow Pages and ring up or call round. There has been a very big rise in customers in the past two years. What I do is work out their investment profile. How much risk are they prepared for? Do they want capital or income? We can then design a portfolio for the person concerned. But if they just want to do a one-off deal we'll do that too. That's what we are here for."

Small investors are welcome, though with a £15 minimum commission he is likely to steer people away from a portfolio of small parcels of shares. He says he is delighted to have clients ring for a chat. He knows most of them personally.

Not one of the President's men

Ben Bradlee, of *The Washington Post*, is here to talk about government lying to the press — a common practice, he says

Ben Bradlee, the shirt-sleeved executive editor of *The Washington Post* who often shouts and always swears, is learning about James Cameron. He has been reading *Point of Departure*, one of Cameron's best books. He is impressed.

He has gone to London to deliver the first lecture of the James Cameron Memorial Trust today, a singular honour to one of Britain's most celebrated newspapermen and, indeed, to Bradlee, whose career has been long and spectacular. He even knows the identity of Deep Throat, source for the *Post's* Woodward and Bernstein during the Watergate affair.

It was Watergate, of course, that made *The Washington Post* famous. And Mr Bradlee, too. Both achieved international stature. He published and was damned by many, but was praised by most — as were his reporters — for immense integrity in the face of daunting pressures and attempted manipulation.

Bradlee has been chosen not because he was one of Cameron's friends, of whom there are many still playing the newspaper trade in America. He has been chosen because in 19 years as the paper's executive editor — preceded by three years as managing editor — he has presided over some of the best stories and one of the most famous newspapers in the world. He knows his stuff.

The subject of today's address would be dear to Cameron's heart: that of manipulation of the press.

"It is so complicated in this Administration because you don't know whether the line is because the liar — in this case Reagan — did not know about the Iran-Contra affair or what. All you know is that the lies were being told and are being told," he says.

He is gripped at the moment by *The Battle of Tinkin Gulf*. "This Admiral who wrote a book about it says plainly, as the world's leading authority, that the battle of Tuesday, August 11, whatever the hell it was, never took place. The *Time* and *Newsweek* versions of this battle really stunk. They give the most appalling detail, all fabrication, given to them, obviously, by the Johnson Administration."

Government lying has been refined, he thinks. Roosevelt did it. Kennedy did it. But nothing compared to now, he says. "It's almost as if they make Reagan anew every day in terms of photo opportunities and avoiding the direct confrontation of a press conference, although you can sure as hell understand why they do it. Only God knows where Reagan's going to end up or what he's going to say."

The Washington Post, like all main American newspapers, is accustomed to call

asked not to print something that the Russians already knew," Bradlee says. "We knew they knew. Of course they knew. It went on for months before we published it."

"I suppose in Britain it would have been D-noticed," he muses. D-notices seem to him like a devil's compact. "I hadn't understood that the editors in the final analysis, issue the D-notices, don't they, and not the Government?"

His relations with all administrations, he says, are lousy. "I don't think it ought to be too cosy. Every time poor Mrs Katherine Graham [owner of the *Post*] gets ready to be invited over to the White House we do something that gets her into a pot full of trouble, so she never goes anywhere."

"I've never been asked to the White House under this crowd, and that is fine with me. I live in terror that they will ask me. I think I went once under Carter. Never



'We were being asked not to print something that the Russians already knew'

under Nixon. Once under Ford, I don't like the Gridiron Club [where politicians are invited to get their own back on the Press] and I don't like the White House Correspondents' Association dinners. I don't go to those things. It gets you too close to people that you may want to write about rather pointedly."

He notes that people in Washington "have got to deal with us, because we're here. They can give the Moonie paper an interview but nobody reads it." The "Moonie paper" is his derogatory term for *The Washington Times*, which fiercely resents assertions that it is owned by, or is influenced by, the Unification Church.

Bradlee, aged 65, has no plans to retire. He will stay, he says, until "someone whose last name is Graham tells me to leave."

Once in a while on every newspaper a journalist comes along who epitomizes that paper and who is an influence far beyond his accomplishments, almost. Bradlee observed: Such a man on the *Post* was Larry Stern, who held a string of editorial jobs and died, aged 50, about eight years ago.

Stern's British friends, including Lords Shawcross and Hodgson and David Watt (*The Times* political columnist who died in an accident recently), raised enough money to create the annual Stern Fellowship in his honour. It enables a British journalist to spend 12 weeks working for *The Washington Post*, and one of Bradlee's tasks in London will be to pick the latest in the line.

"Stern loved all British journalists," he says. "Half of them used to stay with him when they were here. If we could show an up-and-coming British journalist about this paper and about this country, we would all be better."

Christopher Thomas

Read all about it

How well is Robert Maxwell's *London Daily News* really doing? What will late-night television bring? Who's the whizz kid aiming to bring us satellite rock music on cable? What is a "people meter" — and why could it send heads rolling? Who's moving where in marketing, public relations and advertising?

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Sea gives up its treasures

A prized cache of Oriental art from a sunken liner may be part of an even richer haul

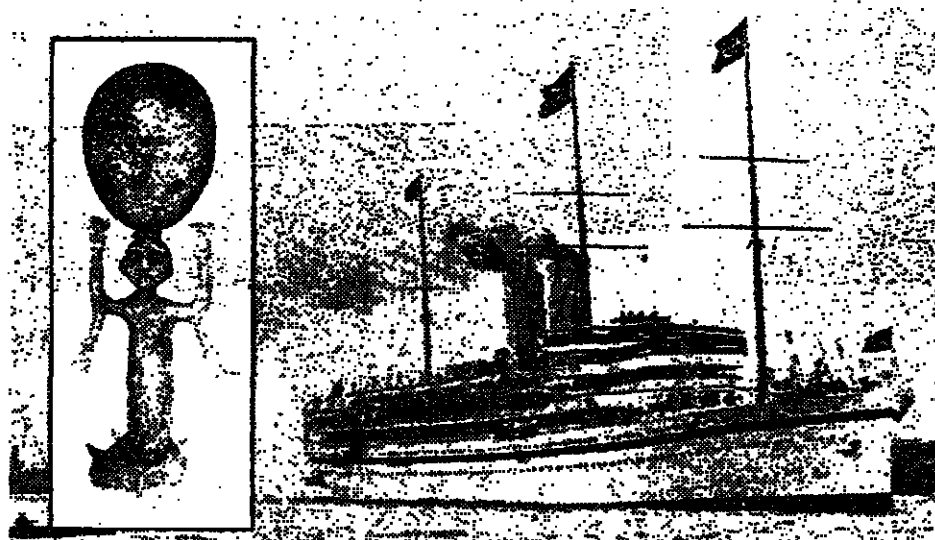
On a balmy evening, 70 years ago today, the 12,350-tonne P & O liner, the *Medina*, anchored off Plymouth Sound, where it picked up a set of confidential orders on how to negotiate the U-boat-infested English Channel. It was one-and-a-half hours into this final stage of its journey from Australia to Tilbury, via India, when it was struck by a torpedo from one of the very German submarines it was seeking to avoid. It drifted for 45 minutes before sinking in 200 feet of water, six miles off Start Point in Devon.

The wreck of the *Medina* has fascinated salvors and treasure-hunters ever since, partly for its valuable cargo tin, but mainly because one of its passengers was Lord Carmichael, who was returning to Britain after three years in India as Governor of Bengal and Madras. As well as being a celebrated imperial civil servant, Carmichael was also an avaricious but highly discerning art collector, being a trustee of both the Wallace Collection and National Gallery. In his 80 boxes of baggage en route for Tilbury was a unique collection of Oriental art.

For the past three months, in one of the most sophisticated and dangerous salvage operations ever carried out, an Anglo-Danish consortium has been attempting to raise it.

Last week I became the first newspaper journalist to board the diving support vessel, the *Holgerdane*, and view this hoard.

At first sight the pot, figurines, brass cups and Hindu statues packed in Lyons coffee tins in conservator Howard Murray's makeshift storage room in the bowels of the ship seem little more than bazaar baubles. But mixed among them are objects which are



Past glories: The *Medina* in its heyday and (inset) a solid gold god with egg from the wreck

potentially far more valuable, including jewels, porcelain and ivory. Many apparently mundane artefacts may be valuable originals which pre-date commercial copies.

First indications from experts are favourable, but nothing has been formally valued yet. Clearly the collection is unlikely to be worth anything like the initial estimate of £200 million. Dick Southern, who did much of the research, says he originally valued it at between £5 and £6 million and there is no reason yet to believe otherwise.

The final figure could still be significantly more or less, which makes the treasure hunt so exciting and its economics so nail-biting.

Prospecting the *Medina* is a partnership comprising SAR Diving Consortium Recovery — made up of various individuals with wreck salvaging experience, such as Mick Sinclair-Brown, a marine lawyer who helped raise the Nazi gold on the Edinburgh, and Howard Murray, who worked for three years on the Mary Rose — and Danish shipowner Hennig Faddersboll, who, because he has made the largest investment, stands to make 60 to 70 per cent of the proceeds.

The *Medina* wreck was first salvaged for its tin in 1953. Ownership subsequently passed to SAR Diving, which then joined with Consortium

Recovery, holders of the rights to the Carmichael baggage, and Faddersboll, who, because of a recession in the oil industry, wanted to turn a diving support vessel to the potentially lucrative area of wreck salvage.

Although eight years old and no longer "state of the art", the *Holgerdane* remains a sophisticated vessel. A three-way computer system, taking measurements from satellites, the wreck and the shore, ensures that the ship stays exactly in the same place. Diving bells are launched into the water and divers live inside for up to three weeks at a time in conditions that simulate the atmosphere 150 feet underwater.

Divers work an eight-hour shift once a day. It has not been an easy job. Time and previous salvage efforts have left the hull, which tilts 15 degrees to port, dangerous and unstable. Tides have been strong and much of the divers' work is tedious, foraging through heavy silt which is bagged and fed to the surface.

For the last six weeks these bags have been stowed in a forward cargo area below first-class cabins. In them most of the artefacts have been found, including Carmichael's masonic regalia, which confirm they have been searching in the right place.

The main question now is how much treasure is there? Five thousand items have been recovered, but most are small in size. As yet, large statues or temple friezes of the type which might have been collected by a connoisseur like Carmichael have not been found. Jerry Griffiths, owners' representative on board the *Holgerdane*, says: "At the moment we're just hitting trinkets. We must assume there is something bigger as well."

This week the *Holgerdane* returns to harbour for routine maintenance. Its owners say it will go out again for up to 60 days, as there are two more forward cargo areas worth prospecting. But the operation has already cost £1.7m, although the treasure recovered is probably worth more than that, particularly if it is packed in a popular sale, like the recent one for the Nanking China.

There could, however, be much more waiting to be discovered. One story suggests the *Medina* was carrying jewels from 22 Indian maharajas to help support the British war effort. Despite the sophistication of this operation, it remains, as Jerry Griffiths puts it, "a gambler's paradise".

Andrew Lycett

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Only God knows where Reagan's going to end up or what he's going to say

from officials worried about the publication of stories that supposedly will damage national security.

"In the Pelton (spy) case — and I'm going to talk about it in this Cameron thing — I must have had dozens of meetings with Administration officials. They were claiming that the story would have violated national security."

Ronald W. Pelton, former communications specialist at the National Security Agency, resigned 1979, went bankrupt, and was jailed last June on four counts of spying for the Soviet Union. He had been shopped by defector Vitaly Yurchenko.

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1243

ACROSS	1 Trying experience (6)	5 Dark red (6)	8 Disgust exclamation (3)	9 Runway surface (6)	10 Infest (6)	11 Render unconscious (4)	12 Rolled oats biscuit (8)	14 Oyster shell lining (6,2,5)	17 News broadcast (8)	19 Luxurious (4)	21 Smeared (6)	23 Conspicuous (8)	24 Large coach (3)	25 Difficult, awkward (6)	26 Ship's flag (6)
DOWN	2 Sunday joint (5)	3 Gruyere-like cheese (6)	4 Saun (7)	6 Porcelain (5)	7 Minister's title (3)	8 Enticer (7)	13 Average man (3,6)	15 Well-to-do (7)	16 Stylish skill (7)	18 Plump (5)	20 Casual idiom (5)	22 Curve (3)			

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ACROSS: 1 Travel 5 Hebe 8 Light 9 Distend 11 Corroon 13 Pier 15 Fluctuate 18 Link 19 Redgier 22 Tiarina 23 Simon 24 Dell 25 Exotic

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THE TIMES DIARY

Cash the quarry

Lord Herford, currently appealing against a £10,000 fine for ploughing up the remains of a Roman town, is planning an even bigger hollow in his Warwickshire estate. Parishioners in the picturesque village of Salford Priors meet tonight to discuss his plan to excavate millions of tons of sand and gravel from beneath a potato and cabbage field. Villagers fear the 11-year project would mean 300 lorry-loads a week of gravel rumbling past their Elizabethan cottages and the digging of a "silt lagoon" — more a "mud reservoir" than a palm-beach "oasis", according to Douglas Partridge, chairman of the parish council. Lord Herford's family is giving tonight's meeting a wide berth, preferring to talk to a smaller lobby of locals later. "The deal is worth a great deal", says Herford. "I'm supposed to be one of the idle rich, managing the estate for fun. But where do they think the money comes from?"

One event definitely scheduled for June 11 is the Cambridge Union Society's presidential debate. The subject to be thrashed out has a prophetic ring: "This House notes with growing concern the conservatism of our times."

Gravitas

As if the government's law officers didn't have enough to do, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor-General, has found time to concern himself with a more parochial issue. Learning that a constituent in the Kent village of Kilmington had been banned from putting up a headstone in the form of an open book in the parish graveyard, Mayhew leapt to the defence and, in an impassioned plea before a commissary court, persuaded the Canterbury diocese to waive its rules. The Rev Raymond Winter, Kilmington's vicar, tells me the Solicitor-General's performance was "impressive and rational" — not surprising after 30 years at the Bar.

Tongue-tied

The language of the bards is causing a bureaucratic headache at the Welsh Office. Two years ago HM Inspectors compiled a report on the Ysgol Dyffryn Conwy, in Llanrwst, one of 16 schools in the principality where all teaching is in Welsh. The report, however, is in English, and ever since has been awaiting a Welsh translation. The Welsh Office, clearly unhappy, blames a shortage of translators for the delay. "You can imagine how insensitive it would be to present the report in English," a spokesman tells me. Indeed.

The National Theatre's comment yesterday on its plans for Lord Olivier's 80th birthday celebrations next month: "We could have filled Wembley Stadium but we wanted to keep it small." Current guest list? 1,200.

Hoodwinking

Posters advertising the forthcoming "Londoners" exhibition at the Museum of London show an 18th-century crowd gathering round a



man in Covent Garden. The fact that they are actually celebrating Lord John Townshend's Whig victory over the Tory candidate, Lord Hood, in the 1788 Westminster-by-election is, I am assured, entirely coincidental.

That figures

A factory in Cologne has made several hundred gold briquettes honouring Pope John Paul II. One will be presented to him when he visits West Germany this week. A spokesman for the coking plant said: "The Archbishop of Cologne proposed that we present a typical product of the region to the Pope when he comes here, and a briquette is that product." Just as well, perhaps: the former Archbishop of Krakow isn't the sort of chap who dabs himself with 4711.

Fenced out

The Country Landowners Association is anxious about a programme to be shown on Channel 4 in June. Entitled *Power in the Land*, it is based on spiky environmentalist Marion Shoard's latest diatribe against our continuing system of "feudal" land ownership. This *Land is Our Land*, John Norris, the CLA president, complains in his mild-mannered way that the "CLA was at no time approached to present its case, and that a letter of protest to Channel 4 was never acknowledged." A company spokesman said that its policy was from time to time to present "polarised" programmes that argued a particular point of view, and that it was under no obligation to allow a right of reply. "Perhaps the CLA should go for a lot on *Right to Reply*, Channel 4 on Saturdays at 6pm."

One of the most extraordinary events of the current educational conference season was the unanimous condemnation by the NAS/UNT of Mr Baker's proposal to give maintained schools greater autonomy. It was as credible as if the inmates of Wormwood Scrubs were to vote to stay inside. Freedom is apparently the last thing that union representatives seek — much safer to stay inside the comfortable protection of the prison walls.

When interviewed, the general secretary appeared to have complete faith in the ability of local authorities to run schools, but none at all in an autonomous governing body composed of parents, teachers and other people of standing in the community.

Fortunately, there is evidence to show how independent governing bodies behave when they are given responsibility for running their schools. Figures published today demonstrate that the independent schools are more popular than ever. Despite the falling birthrate the number of pupils continues to rise, so that over 7 per cent of the nation's children now attend private schools. These schools owe their success largely to the fact that they are run by autonomous governing bodies composed of men and women of standing in the community. They are responsible for their own finances.

Surprising as it may seem, independent schools are not necessarily more expensive to run than maintained schools. Figures from 1984-85 show that whereas the average assisted place in an independent secondary school costs £1,469 a year, those in maintained schools were £1,030 at 11-16 and £1,650 at 16-18. Costs vary considerably from area to area but in certain areas, notably the ILEA, independent schools are much less expensive than their maintained equivalent.

What independent schools understand very clearly is that to be efficient, schools must operate at full capacity. An independent school head knows that if he or she is 10 pupils short it is a serious matter. A shortfall of 50 pupils

Taking a lesson from the private schools

by Martin Rogers

could cause an independent school to close.

Not that it is a matter of size alone for independent secondary schools to operate successfully with 200 or 2,000 pupils. It is a matter of running at full capacity. We are told that a record sum of money is being spent per pupil in the state schools, yet if we visit them we find them poorly maintained and desperately short of textbooks and other essential equipment. It may well be that money which should be available for the classroom is being wasted in the expensive luxury of under-capacity. An independent governing body with financial control would soon spot such wastage.

Independent schools are usually well maintained and better equipped than their state equivalent; their governing bodies ensure that resources are properly allocated. It is a false economy, although only too easy for a local authority bureaucrat to enact, to cut the provision for books and equipment.

The unions apparently fear for the jobs of their members. But what does the evidence suggest? The ratio of teachers to pupils in private secondary schools is 1:13.5, whereas in state secondary schools it is 1:15.9. It has been calculated that if the latter were brought up to the standard of the former, nearly 40,000 additional teachers would be employed.

There are even greater potential benefits from the Baker plan. Education has suffered more than any other facet of national life

from becoming increasingly politicized. When the state system was developed, national government was party based but local government was not. Now we are burdened with local authorities which are often more extreme, in a party political sense, than Westminster itself. It is political and not educational priorities which are directing many of our state schools. Governors of these schools are often chosen not for their standing in the community, nor for their experience of education, but for their political allegiance. Teachers' unions, as we saw last week, have become highly politicized and in some schools even the teachers themselves have become political activists. There are local authorities where the curriculum and even the choice of textbooks is politically motivated. It is essential that this process should be reversed.

Although it is apparently the left wing which is objecting to greater freedom for maintained schools, it would be naive to suggest that all danger of political interference comes from one party alone. To take schools out of local politics, only to make them answerable to national politics, would be to leave a small fry pan for a potentially large fire. Central political control under an interventionist government of any tendency could be very dangerous indeed. What we have to persuade our political masters is that education should have its freedom.

Independent schools are flourishing as never before. This is not

just a flight from the maintained system. It is an affirmation of a basic human freedom, the freedom of parents to educate children in schools of their own choice. Parents do not have to send their children to independent schools. Indeed, there is a strong financial disincentive for many of them to do so. Those who pay fees are also paying taxes towards the cost of an educational system which they do not use. That parents are willing to accept this penalty shows that the criteria by which independent schools operate — good teaching and facilities, sensible discipline and a concern for the traditional values of society — are what many parents are seeking.

Independent schools enrich our educational system in many ways. They provide the freedom from state monopoly which is essential in any democracy. They provide variety, including education in many areas for which the state makes little or no provision. They include schools for the disabled, which charge no fees; the choir schools, without which our church music would be severely impoverished; schools for the very bright and for the less able; boarding schools for children with boarding needs and for whom the state makes an ever-decreasing provision, and schools for special religious denominations. Independent schools give scholarships and bursaries which well outweigh the tax advantages conferred by charitable status and open them to a much wider social spectrum than is usually appreciated.

Finally, they provide the independence which allows them to use their resources efficiently and to respond accurately to parental need. It is this last quality which it would be wise for maintained schools to accept with alacrity. Given dedicated and non-political governing bodies it would enable them to improve so markedly that they would soon rival the best of the independent schools.

The author is chairman of the *Headmasters' Conference* and *Chief Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham*.

Andrew Gamble

Flaws in the big state sell-off

The virtues of privatization have become part of the modern Tory credo and will certainly be trumpeted in the election manifesto. Privatization has become the most tangible evidence of the success of the Thatcher revolution.

Monetarism may be in ruins, taxes overall and public spending may be higher than the levels the Tories inherited in 1979, the crime figures may be going through the roof, and the North-South divide widening. But, if nothing else, the government can boast that through privatization it has engineered a fundamental and irreversible shift of the balance of power and wealth in favour of wealth holders and their families. Loyal Thatcherites must console themselves with that.

It was not always so. The Conservatives were elected in 1979 with no firm commitment to any major privatization measure. In its 1977 policy document, *The Right Approach to the Economy*, the party spoke cautiously of its long-term aim to "reduce the preponderance of State ownership" and "widen the basis of ownership in our community". Market liberals in the party who favoured a radical privatization programme quite reasonably feared the worst from such vague pronouncements. Let down in almost every other field of policy, they had no reason to believe that privatization would be any different. But they were wrong.

From small beginnings the trickle of privatization measures has swollen into a steady stream. Ministers now speak as though there were some coherent master plan. Many advantages are claimed for privatization. It reverses the ratchet of socialism, the first time since Bonar Law (at least) that a Conservative government has not been content simply to administer the inheritance of its predecessors. It has extended share ownership, making popular capitalism more than a mere rhetorical reality. It has improved efficiency and given real autonomy to the management of public corporations. It has kept down taxes and made the PSBR more manageable. It has destroyed the ability of public sector workers to protect their employment and pay through subsidies from the taxpayer. It has stimulated the new enterprise culture that is leading us out of decline.

All this has been accomplished with only minimal resistance. Conservatives marvel at how tame the dragon of collectivism has turned out to be. The powers of dominant ideas and vested interests have been swept aside. The ideas of the market liberals now rule the world. Even the Russians and the Chinese, we are told, find them indispensable.

Nor is there any danger of the government running out of things to sell. There are plenty of enterprises ripe for privatization to make a full programme for Mrs

Thatcher's third term and beyond. Electricity, coal, Austin-Rover, water and steel would be only the start. Norman Tebbit recently asked British Telecom shareholders whether the Post Office and the railways should be added to the list of industries that might be privatized by a future Conservative government.

But is privatization such a glittering success? The reality is rather more mundane than the manifesto will suggest. Like most innovations of the Thatcher government, privatization was launched by the last Labour administration. It sold shares in BP as a relatively painless way to reduce public spending. It is this coincidence of fiscal convenience and ideological principle which has given the privatization programme such momentum.

Criticism of the privatization programme has focused mainly on the government's motives — its need to raise revenue — and its competence — the level at which assets have been priced. Lord Stockman's remarks about the family silver still echo, and one of the abiding images of the Thatcher years will be the stampede of brokers attempting to lodge applications for British Telecom.

Criticism has come also from the scale of the privatization programme, they have many misgivings about the manner in which privatization has been carried out, in particular the government's failure to split up the enterprises to promote greater competition. There is also the problem of regulation. What is often forgotten is that nationalization was originally intended as a form of regulation. Hardly anyone now is willing to defend either the form or the performance of the old nationalized industries. But, just as nationalization did not bring socialism much closer, so privatization has turned out not to be the same as liberalization.

What privatization has done is to shift the debate on the proper role of the state in a capitalist economy. It has also altered the balance of political forces. In place of the old vested-interest politics of the public sector workers we have the new vested-interest politics of the private sector shareholders.

The boards of nationalized industries were set up at arm's length from government and were instructed to pursue the public interest. This role has now been transferred to the new regulatory agencies. But the old problem of how a public interest might be defined and enforced will not go away. The regulation of all private sector companies, whether privatized or not, will become the new battleground between the parties. The forms of politics sometimes change, the substantive issues much more rarely.

The author is Professor of Politics at Sheffield University.

Henry Stanhope

Now run down the moles

Once they have abolished ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, long-range bombers and tanks, the superpowers should next turn their attention to spies.

Apart from wife-swapping, they will indeed have very little left to negotiate — if they want to keep the East-West dialogue going. It is not as if President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev had got much else in common, except perhaps for a passing interest in ice-hockey and a liking for chocolate-chip cookies, neither of which is worth a summit on its own.

Anyway, it has been apparent since long before the latest revelations that spies cause far more trouble than they are worth. No sooner have we all settled back for a nice long spell of détente, drowsing like Alice on that slumbrous afternoon, when up pops the head of MI5 like the White Rabbit to say that a couple of KGB agents have been found in the Soviet embassy. Now if they had been found in the Foreign Office, an expression of mild surprise would seem appropriate.

As it is, of course, the true calling of the Soviet ambassador's sauce chef, Comrade Odbodonsnikov, and the tenth assistant naval attaché, Captain Ivan Othorobski, has been known to MI5 from the moment they stepped off their Aeroflot at Heathrow — and no doubt long before. But if your job is counter-espionage, there's no point in making it look too easy. Besides, it makes good sense to have something put by for the silly season, when everyone has gone off on holiday and things are embarrassingly quiet.

So MI5 lets them hang around for a while, reading the tabloids and seeing the latest Andrew Lloyd Webber, before it decides to act. In the meantime they can get up to very little harm, as the security service knows. Anyone with a Russian accent found chatting up thirsty scientists in an Aldermaston pub, say, would be taken for a tourist and shown the way to the nearest railway station. And anyone with an English accent would probably be arrested for soliciting.

Then, when the government has been lulled into a false sense of security — Prime Minister just off to Moscow... new trade agreement in the offing... new Bolshoi

Ballet booked for the Hammer-smith Odeon... whoosh! The head of MI5 is scurrying down King Charles Street, with the speed of a departing SS-20, to tell Sir Geoffrey Howe the good, sorry, bad, news about what the Russians have been up to.

For not dissimilar reasons, their colleagues over on the other side of the river, in MI6, are bitterly opposed to *glasnost*. Their fear is not that the Russians do not mean what they say when they talk about open-door policies. Their great worry is that the Russians mean exactly what they say.

Now an open-door policy to a spy is like an everlasting razor blade to the managing director of Gillette, which is why the secret intelligence service are Stalinist to a man — or in some cases, woman. Stalin to MI6 was like the Sheriff of Nottingham to Robin Hood. Where would they have been without him?

Why else do you think that MI6 took the unusual risk of appointing a practising medieval historian like the late Sir Maurice Oldfield as their "CC" — given the suspicion within the Conservative Party of medieval history, after prolonged exposure to it in public schools? It is a well-known fact that agents of opposing countries get along far better with each other than with their own politicians — for whom they share the good-natured disdain of civil servants everywhere. Why do you think the KGB planted those bugging devices all over the American embassy in Moscow? To listen to what was going on? Not a bit of it. The KGB had got better things to do than to listen to a lot of US marines chasing their giggling girlfriends round the ambassador's anterooms. No, they planted them, then tipped off the CIA. That way, they got a pat on the back for their enterprise, the CIA got a rise for sanitizing the place, and both governments were at each other's throats again.

Mr Gorbachev understands all this only too well, which is why he is likely to be receptive to a proposal for a cut in the espionage stockpiles. He doesn't want a bunch of hoodlums from the KGB, the CIA or MI6 leaving dirty footprints all over his dacha. Whether President Reagan understands it too is another matter. If not, I think he could be told.

In an interview with Nicholas Bethell, freed Soviet dissident Anatoly Koryagin urges unrelenting pressure on Moscow for the release of all imprisoned for their beliefs

Beware the glasnost trap

He is perhaps the toughest Soviet dissident of them all. He was the doctor who diagnosed as sane those people the KGB wanted to consign to mental hospitals. And, in reports smuggled out of the Soviet Union, he told the world.

Dr Anatoly Koryagin, with a promising medical career in front of him, could have chosen the good life with his wife and his three sons. Instead he took on the Soviet establishment, keeping "anti-socialists" out of closed wards where they would have been fed with drugs. As a result, he was arrested in 1981 but at the weekend flew to Lucerne, where he is now recovering from a six-year ordeal.

He is now living in a house above Lake Lucerne. When we met on Sunday he told me how the KGB had kept him, as it has many others, in conditions of cold and starvation so that he could not sleep for more than a few minutes at a time. He developed illnesses for which he was never properly treated, losing nearly half his body weight, and then forced-fed through the nose, all the time being threatened with extra years in jail for resisting authority.

Three months ago Mikhail Gorbachev announced an amnesty for 140 but Koryagin believes that only about 100 of the 250 people convicted of anti-Soviet activity have so far been released. In addition there are between 2,000 and 3,000 people imprisoned on religious or other non-political charges. And the confinement of sane people in mental hospitals continues.

But the situation has altered, Koryagin says. "The KGB changed the formula. Nowadays, instead of admitting that we have been guilty in the past, we are asked to promise to behave in the future. This makes it easier for people to sign — but just as dangerous. At the same time they throw more and more into isolation cells, starving and freezing us. Each one of us in solitary confinement knew that he only had to ask the guard in the corridor and a KGB man would come running offering to review the case in return for a signature. Of course, some people signed. I don't blame them. A man can only take so much."

"I decided to leave because I do not for the moment see any sign of the sort of changes that would allow me to carry on my work and express my ideas. I propose to do that in a Western country instead. There are also personal reasons. I have been pardoned, but in their eyes I am still a criminal. It says so



Koryagin on arrival in Switzerland with 19-year-old Ivan, the son who suffered for refusing to denounce him

in the paper I refused to sign. I could easily be arrested again, in which case I would survive as I did before, but what about my family?"

"It upsets me that people in the West believe that there is no longer much of a problem over Soviet political prisoners. A few people have been released, but only enough, in the eyes of outsiders, to create a feeling of change and to damp down pressure for further reform. Unless that pressure is revived, my friends still in the camps will be made to pay the price."

"Personally I do not think that the Gorbachev programme is likely to produce any far-reaching result. The reforms are directed from above, which means they can at any time be reversed. We saw it all before during the Khrushchev period. He released millions from the camps, even rehabilitated them, and people then thought there would be true democracy. But in 1964 he was removed. Dissidents were being arrested again while he was still in power."

"A true programme of change would not be directed from above. It would simply give people certain rights, for instance to create political groups and discuss problems openly, or to leave the country and return to it. Then there might be some real hope. As things are, though, *glasnost* is no more than permitted criticism, not coming from the people but

acted from above and designed merely to remove those defects that interrupt the building of socialism."

"You in the West seem to see *glasnost* as a continuing process of democratization, but I cannot see it that way. I agree that if the Gorbachev programme continues to develop without interruption, there will eventually be fundamental change. But what is there to suggest this will happen? Elections within the party will affect only a small minority."

Now that he is free and able to talk to whom he likes, Dr Koryagin hopes to resume work as a psychiatrist and try to come to terms with the last six years of his life, when his wife and three sons were also made to pay for his defiance.

Galina Koryagina says: "During those years every member of our family was beaten up in the streets of Khabarovsk, our home town, some of us several times. My sons were attacked. So was my mother, and so was I. Once, in 1982, after Alexander was severely concussed, at the age of nine, I took the matter to court. The judge ruled that it was quite 'natural' for public opinion to express itself against an anti-Soviet family like ours."

Dr Koryagin's eldest son Ivan, now 19, was tormented worst of

6 They let me go because the West was pestering them about me. Those who are less well known are being kept inside 9

Hab and hab not

Philip Howard: New words for old

similar love of the long word that made the American ambassador speak about the refurbishment of his London residence to the Queen, when all he meant was redecoration of his house. But in the latest issue of an American engineering journal I bumped into an unusual example of the long word truncated in the headline: "Bridge's falling arches rehabbed."

What in the world is the point of favouring a long word such as rehabilitation if you are then going to amputate its tail? At first I thought this was just a hard-pressed sub-editor doing some

ingenious cutting in order to squeeze a 13-letter word into a headline. Headline English is a distinct register of the English language, unlike any other, and its influence, particularly from the screaming tabloid blats, on the language generally is considerable, and deplorable.

In fact, rehab is the in-word in engineering and architectural circles in the United States. Here are some examples from the late '70s and early '80s: "If I can persuade him to sell for ten thousand dollars each, I'll toss this house in at ten thousand dollars. That will give us fifteen thousand dollars

more for rehab." Rehab has become a transitive verb, as in my headline: "Solid 1890s structures built practically with slave labour, now rehabbed to perfection." And it has produced the rehabber: "We can and should shorten time for developers and rehabbers." It seems to me a rare example of a word that has been favoured because of its length, and then abbreviated.

Love of the long word leads to confusion between such words as distinctive and distinct, intensive and intense, correctness and correctness. I have recently heard confusions of prevaricate with procrastinate on BBC radio and from the Prime Minister. I hope that she is not going to have the effect upon the language that Ted Heath had with his constant confusion of flout (pronounced "fleece") and flaunt.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

TWO VOICES OF WARNING

In accepting what has become known as the "zero-zero" option, Mr Gorbachov has thrown down a challenge which the Western alliance cannot ignore. Our fear, justified in the light of experience, is that the challenge is in reality a ruse. Our difficulty is in proving that before an ill-considered and possibly irreversible move is made.

To many, such suspicion and hesitation seems churlish. What, if not the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, to be followed by the removal of all shorter-range missiles has Nato been driving at since 1979? What, if not the diminution of the nuclear threat, has been the focus of Nato policy? Somewhere along the line the concept of security through strength has been lost, to be replaced by fear of a perceived nuclear threat.

This is a simplification, but one which has been responsible for some of the more perverse responses to Mr Gorbachov's proposals. A normally cautious man, the US Secretary of State George Shultz, told worried Europeans last week, they should not be afraid to take "yes" for an answer. The noted US hawk, Mr Richard Perle, and others on the American right have hailed the deal proposed by Gorbachov as a vindication of the West's tough negotiating stance. It should be grasped, they aver, while the going is good.

The dissenting voices in the US come mainly from elements in the Democratic Party, the party more closely associated with detente.

In Europe, the detente-oriented left has been reticent, in acknowledgement perhaps of the argument that the route to such apparently desirable terms has been laid through toughness in negotiation rather than through offers of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

In other respects the response in Europe has divided along traditional lines. Misgivings have been expressed most forcefully by the British government and the West German Christian Democrats — those most closely associated with the decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe in the first place. The West German coalition, however, has been split, with Hans-Dietrich Genscher — the long-serving Free Democrat foreign minister — counselling acceptance.

Amid so many doubts and conflicting responses there is everything to gain by returning to first principles. Some of these have now been set out, with great lucidity and cogency, by two erstwhile practitioners of Western policy towards the Soviet Union: former US President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. That they have chosen to collaborate for the first time since they left office suggests how seriously they take the current opportunity, and how seriously the Western alliance should take it.

Now some will say that their intervention at this time reflects a desire to settle old scores. Mr Reagan and Mr Nixon, it should not be forgotten, are old political rivals. Others will say that as draftsmen of the policy of detente, the ABM treaty and SALT-1, Mr Nixon and Dr Kissinger fostered an illusion of Soviet benevolence that could not be sustained.

What cannot be denied, however, is that Mr Nixon's instinct for diplomacy and his appreciation of Soviet thinking combined with Dr Kissinger's intelligence combined to produce a coherent and workable policy towards the Soviet Union. Their warning about Mr Gorbachov's

offer, published in the *Los Angeles Times*, deserves to be taken seriously.

Their strictures amount to lessons in geography and history. Geographically, they point out that the Soviet Union can defend itself and its East European empire successfully without keeping nuclear missiles in Europe. Western Europe cannot.

The Nato nuclear umbrella loses some of its force — strategic and political — if cruise and Pershing are removed. Unless the Soviet Union agrees to give up its medium-range missiles in Asia, unless medium-range missiles are dispensed with globally, Mr Nixon and Dr Kissinger argue, there should be no deal.

Historically, they re-state the original reason for the deployment of cruise and Pershing. It was not simply retaliation for the Soviet deployment of SS-20s, nor yet a gesture of US commitment to the defence of Europe alone. It was also part of the strategy of "flexible response" designed to counter Soviet superiority in conventional weapons. So, they argue, no deal can be struck with the Soviet Union unless Moscow gives an undertaking to negotiate parity in conventional forces at the same time.

Together, the Nixon-Kissinger conditions provide a well-founded basis for the negotiations that are in progress. They may delay agreement. They may introduce historical and global elements which the Soviet side would prefer to disregard. But they supply a measure by which Soviet good faith will be able to be judged: a test of whether we are witnessing a revolutionary change in Soviet policy or merely a change in tactic directed once again towards weakening or even splitting the Western alliance.

SOLICITORS' TACTICS

The solicitors have this week taken another step in their long campaign to be more like barristers. To describe their ambition thus is to put it at its starkest without necessarily over-simplifying it. It is an ambition which seems likely to be achieved in the end, without anyone knowing when that end will be. A combination of logic is in the campaigners' favour, the distrust which the right as well as the left now has for "elitism", the solicitors' tenacity, and the eventual exhaustion of their opponents.

That change will probably not result in "fusion" — the merging of the two professions — or at least not for a long time. It will, however, mean solicitors appearing as advocates in at least some of the higher civil and criminal courts and in due course as judges in those courts.

But how to get there? The campaigners seem to have given up on the present Government — or at least on the present highly traditional Lord Chancellor — as the vehicle for such sweeping change. So they are trying some shorter-term tactics.

They have produced proposals which would not require controversial legislation. In a new paper, the Law Society calls for solicitors to have the right to appear in a

limited range of civil proceedings. They would include all preliminary applications in the High Court and the Court of Appeal, all trials concerning costs alone, all applications for costs or enforcement of orders for costs, and simpler cases in the Queen's Bench Division, where most High Court actions are heard.

The Law Society also wants more rights of audience in contested trials, in pleas of guilty which could have been heard before magistrates, in cases where the accused has chosen jury trial or which the magistrates have declined to hear. They are reasonable proposals, and deserve to be accepted.

It will be argued that to accept them would be to concede the principle of equal rights for solicitors and barristers, and leave the way open to fusion. But, if the barristers want reassurance, they should consider that if the development of British institutions proves anything, it is that piecemeal change does not automatically lead to radical change.

In any case, changes are already happening. It was not long ago that the solicitor, Mr Alistair Brett, hired a wing collar and robes and made history by being allowed to read a statement in court in an

agreed libel settlement.

The campaigners should not pitch their claims too high too quickly. Legal skills are likely to remain divided for many years to come. A solicitor who has grown skilled in preparing a case will not necessarily be skilled as advocate in open court. Some solicitors are already good at both, but that is because of their personal qualities, not because the one skill is necessarily related to the other. Clients might lose cases with a solicitor which they would otherwise have won with a barrister.

American and continental law firms divide the work between advocates and case-makers. But they are all called lawyers. In Britain the difference is more noticeable because the two are called by different names. In a fused profession, or one in which solicitors have more rights, the difference would still exist in practice.

None the less, anyone who has done jury service knows of the barrister who obviously has not familiarized himself with his client — or his case — until the solicitor introduced him to both on the day of the trial. In many more cases than at present, the solicitor should be allowed to do the rest of the job.

PRESIDENT SUHARTO'S NEW MANDATE

Provisional results of last Thursday's elections in Indonesia give the ruling Golkar party an overwhelming victory. Its majority in the new National Assembly will probably be greater than at any time since President Suharto came to power in 1966. He can be well pleased.

Not that a Golkar victory was ever in doubt. Severe restrictions on press coverage and legislation banning discussion of contentious issues meant that the opposition case was unlikely to be heard. At the same time, the ease with which Golkar — an amalgam of functional groups including the influential civil service and the army — has triumphed cannot be taken entirely at face value.

The clearest indication of this is that the army has shown a reluctance to support Golkar unequivocally. More generally, the rigorously enforced state ideology, "Pancasila", which emphasizes consensus politics, can barely conceal the turbulence beneath the surface.

The past three years have seen riots and bombings by

Muslim extremists, demands for constitutional reform and overt criticism of Suharto's rule. The banning of a prominent independent newspaper last year and the harassment of Muslim opponents has done little to still the unrest.

This is not to deny the relative success of the President's years in power. Jakarta under President Sukarno, who flirted with communism, was faction-ridden and poor. Although the poverty is still present, exploitation of natural resources, a green revolution and a wisely implemented family planning policy have brought an unquestionable rise in living standards.

Unusually for a developing country, this growth has been accompanied neither by budgetary profligacy nor by mounting foreign debts. Only the collapse of world oil prices has jeopardized the nation's financial health.

At the same time, corruption and bureaucratic delays have increased markedly. Many of those responsible for the worst excesses are believed

to be close to the President. In theory this gave the two official opposition parties — the Muslim party (PPP) and the Christian and Nationalist party (PDI) — an opportunity to make electoral capital. In the event, however, both opposition parties lost votes to Golkar, with the PPP losing support to the PDI.

Despite the size of his victory, President Suharto would be unwise to treat the election result either as an unconditional seal of approval for his government or as a personal mandate for his own re-election at next year's unopposed presidential polls. The overthrow of President Marcos in the Philippines last year has had its effect on Indonesians.

For the time being, neither the President nor the military sees the maintenance of national security and prosperity as something that can be entrusted to a civilian government. But so long as the military hold the monopoly on political and economic power, there is unlikely to be an enduring peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Willing the means for Europe's jobs

From Professor Paul A. Samuelson and others

Sir, For nearly a decade Europe, and Great Britain in particular, has shown frightening levels of unemployment. Among young people the incidence of unemployment is so high and protracted that one in every five young people cannot expect any longer the reward and fulfilment of a normal working life. These developments are frightening, not only because of their sheer magnitude, but also because governments have expressed impotence in the face of them.

We believe that there is both scope and urgent need for policy intervention. Left to itself the problem will not go away. On the contrary a culture of unemployment is bound to result which makes any return to fuller levels of employment in years to come increasingly difficult.

Professional discussion has not narrowed down the explanation for unemployment to any single factor. Among the possible reasons we recognize labour market policies and institutions, ranging from unemployment compensation, policy-reinforced lack of regional mobility, lack of profit sharing and excessive real wages. But we also see overly restrictive

demand policies throughout Europe as a major reason.

Policy responses should focus on those structural factors, but they must also address the need for growth. Unless European economies grow for some period at significant rates unemployment simply will not come down. No single country can afford to get far out of line and hence the passivity of policy limits even those countries who see the need for expansion.

Major European countries must therefore take the initiative in sponsoring a program of sustained, prudent growth and throw off the unjustified resignation.

Yours etc,
PAUL A. SAMUELSON
(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
JAMES TOBIN (Yale University),
FRANCO MODIGLIANI
(Massachusetts Institute of Technology),
ROBERT EISNER (North Western University),
RUDIGER DORNBUSCH
(Massachusetts Institute of Technology),
Department of Economics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, United States.

Soviet strategy

From Mr James Sherr

Sir, Your fine leader (April 16) notwithstanding, one can only marvel at the tenacity to ignore Soviet military strategy whenever Soviet arms proposals are discussed, a curious lapse considering that those who make such "offers" have always regarded strategy and "disarmament" as complementary pursuits.

As convinced Clausewitzians, Soviet leaders grasp that war must produce victory rather than Pyrrhic victory. Hence their vigorous perfection over the years of a winning conventional strategy: an enterprise which, through all the talk of "the nuclear danger", continues unabated. Those most distressed by this danger should realise that this strategy would aim to present Nato with a choice between military defeat and global holocaust.

An INF (intermediate nuclear forces) accord would not de-nuclearise Europe, but it would remove the very weapons which could thwart this undertaking. (Unlike nuclear artillery, GLCM (ground-launched cruise missile) and Pershing 2 would not oblige us to fight nuclear war on our own territory and, indeed, could strike Soviet territory itself; unlike our longer-range aircraft, they would reach their targets; unlike submarine-launched weapons, they are flexible, accurate and responsible. Deployed as they are in the theatre of war, their use is not only "credible", but probable.

Nato's INF systems could devastate Soviet forces, along with their command, control and communications. Then Soviet leaders would have to choose between defeat and global holocaust — but with this choice before them, they would not go to war in the first place.

The cost of sending Soviet spokesmen to charm school will be handsomely repaid if, through arms control, the Soviet armed forces achieve what armed force would not accomplish by itself. Yours faithfully,
JAMES SHERR,
Lincoln College,
Oxford.
April 17.

Public cash control

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow East (Conservative)

Sir, So at last the truth is revealed for all to know following the remarkably candid and brave report (April 9) of the Committee of Public Accounts: MPs' scrutiny of £150 billion of public spending each year is largely a formality and a pretence.

I share the chairman of that committee's anxieties on this score and have been pointing out the same for years during EEC debates, when the smallest scintilla of Community budget spending produces a shrieking, hysterical reaction from anti-EEC MPs in the Labour and Tory parties.

In contrast they pay not the slightest attention when billions are voted through on the nod when the domestic budget outlays are being debated, or rather not debated.

Gradually the UK is getting to be a European country, but it takes time in the face of such double standards. The entire EEC budget is less than one fifth of the UK budget figures alone. I am, yours faithfully,
HUGH DYKES (Vice-President, Conservative Group for Europe),
House of Commons.
April 9.

Sentencing policy

From the Director of the Prison Reform Trust

Sir, Whatever one may feel about the particular views he expresses, Judge James Pickles (Spectrum, April 21) is to be applauded for allowing a rare public light to fall upon the workings of the judicial mind. Only now, after his retirement, can we learn from articles such as that by Sir Frederick Lawton (feature, April 23) the degree to which sentencing is determined by anecdote and personal reminiscence.

One wonders, for example, what systematic evidence justifies Sir Frederick's claim that prison sentences on young offenders may exert some rehabilitative effect. And, contrary to his assertion,

Export advice

From Mr Colin Chapman

Sir, Unit trusts and insurance funds are currently spending tens of millions of pounds on television advertising, urging members of the public to consult their "local financial adviser".

Unfortunately most people probably do not know who such a person is. Is it the accountant, solicitor, insurance broker or estate agent? Most likely, the adviser will be perceived to be the bank manager, who in future will be proscribed from this role.

At least bank managers have a modicum of training in offering financial advice, as do some accountants and the more experienced life brokers. But if others in the high street — such as estate agents — are to major as financial advisers then they need to acquire the skills to do so.

This seems to be an area totally overlooked by those who are busy drawing up rules and regulations, and by those advertising their wares.

Yours etc,
COLIN CHAPMAN,
Publisher and Editor,
Financial Adviser,
Greylock Place,
Fetter Lane, EC4.

Clamp-down

From Mr Beryl Arnold

Sir, Dr Hancock's letter (April 22) refers to the recent and very constructive meeting between the BMA and the Metropolitan Police on the matter of the long-standing agreement about parking of doctors' vehicles. He mentioned only briefly the terms of the agreement, the fundamental purpose of which is to facilitate patient care in certain circumstances.

Display of the BMA badge does not confer on doctors any general immunity from parking restrictions or from removal or wheelclamping of their vehicles. The agreement affords latitude only when doctors are away from their normal professional base and are directly involved in patient care. The badge must be clearly displayed and must identify the address of the patient being visited.

The introduction of contracted-out wheelclamping operations has not altered either the terms or police observance of the agreement.

Yours faithfully,
BERYL ARNOLD,
Head of Administration,
Territorial Operations
Department,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1.
April 24.

Surgery simplified

From Sir Reginald Murley

Sir, What you refer to as a "breast cancer breakthrough" (report, April 15) is quite simply an updating of the late Sir Geoffrey Keynes's teaching and practice.

Starting more than 50 years ago Keynes showed as good survival and far less morbidity by using simple surgery for breast cancer. More than half his patients at St Bartholomew's Hospital and elsewhere were successfully treated by local excision and irradiation with preservation of the breast.

Since publication, in 1953, of Sir Geoffrey's and certain other later results in the *British Medical Journal*, a growing number of surgeons here and subsequently in the United States, have adopted his kinder and more humane

research suggests that the majority of burglary victims do not favour a prison sentence for "their" offender.

The one in-depth attempt to monitor Crown Court sentencing and the attitudes and beliefs which underlie it was banned by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, in 1981. However, the small pilot study which did take place has been reported as showing that the Court of Appeal was out of touch with actual sentencing practice in the less serious types of case (Andrew Ashworth, in *A Prison System for the 80s and Beyond*, 1983). If so, it suggests that the Court of Appeal may actually on occasions be acting as a brake upon more liberal and more principled sentiment lower down the judicial system.

'Last chance' for hospital reform

From Mr D. J. Huckleby
Sir, I was interested to read in your columns today (April 21) of the potential use in this country of the American system of diagnostic related groups (DRGs) as a measure of hospital efficiency.

DRGs have indeed made a key contribution in the USA to the study of such traditional measures of efficiency as length of hospital stay. However, they are increasingly seen by many informed international observers as neither sensitive enough nor sufficiently meaningful to help doctors in their care of individual patients within the hospital.

We have already had in the NHS one false start in trying to provide doctors with management information about their practice and the six pilot hospital experiments to which your article referred represent the last chance to get it right.

Initial experiments in "management budgeting" for doctors were understandably seen by them as an attempt to impose financial control at the expense of the quality of care. If doctors are truly to participate at the local level, in advising objectively on the difficult choices about priorities they first need to satisfy themselves and others that the quality of care is being maintained.

DRGs do not distinguish between the varying severities of illness presenting within similar conditions nor permit the doctor to monitor progress during the hospital stay against his own quality standards. The British Medical Association should insist that qualitative measures are tested now before the co-operation of doctors is further alienated by a second set of misguided experiments, however well-intentioned.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. HUCKLEBY,
Director of Finance,
Bristol and Weston Health Authority,
7-10 Dighton Street,
Bristol,
Avon.
April 21.

Stopping gazumping

From Mr F. A. Lawton

Sir, Mr Blinkin (April 9) says that in his experience gazumping is attributable in nine cases out of 10 to defaulting buyers. I am not so sure. Many purchasers cannot afford even to think about binding themselves to purchase when they have not sold their existing property although I do agree that it helps if the vendor's solicitors have prepared themselves in the way that Mr Blinkin suggests. This of course requires the vendor's co-operation in giving the necessary instructions to his solicitors.

Ultimately, however, gazumping occurs because (a) non-enforceable agreements are non-enforceable and (b) many people nowadays do not regard an agreement that is not enforceable in law as binding in any other way — in honour or morality for example.

No change in the law is going to affect (a) because whatever criteria are laid down for a legally enforceable agreement, agreements which are outside such criteria will not be enforceable. That leaves honour and morality — a domain in which the law can only exercise its influence in an indirect and imperfect manner by providing rules and procedures for the formal conduct of human affairs.

The law cannot presume to make people either honourable or moral. Those who look for a legal solution to the problem of gazumping are looking for a chimera.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. LAWTON,
Messrs Grays,
Solicitors,
Duncombe Place,
York.
April 9.

Watch this space

From Mr Gavin Lyall

Sir, An item in your City Diary (April 23) reports a moment on the floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange when, apparently, all 1,800 people connected with trading were present on an area of 1,600 square metres. At 0.88, recurring square metres per person this is slightly more than the 0.8 square metres recommended by the British Airports Authority for each passenger at check-in and in "high-density" seating in departure lounges.

Your correspondent reported the result in Tokyo as "hot, noisy and crowded". Yours faithfully,
GAVIN LYALL,
14 Provost Road, NW3.
April 23.

The recent announcement by a secretary of state of plans for widespread breast screening by mammography will assuredly increase the proportion of patients in whom mastectomy can be avoided.

Just after the centenary of Geoffrey Keynes's birth (March 25) and when the economic strategy of the whom Geoffrey often called "my clever brother Maynard" has become less popular, it is much to be hoped that a better informed public will now seek this modern update of an old breakthrough by the younger of these most distinguished brothers.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MURLEY,
Consulting Surgeon,
Wellington Hospital,
Wellington Place, NW8.
April 15.

A forthcoming Prison Reform Trust report will show how the interests of justice and of a lower prison population have both been served when sentences, statutory and voluntary agencies have joined together in common purpose.

This process has gone furthest in dealing with juvenile offenders. Basingstoke, for example, has been turned into a virtual "custody-free zone" so far as juveniles are concerned. There is nothing immutable about sentencing practice; nor should Britain's excessive dependence upon custody be regarded as inevitable.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SHAW, Director,
Prison Reform Trust,
59 Caledonian Road, N1.
April 18.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 28 1826

The power-loom, invented by the Reverend Edmund Cartwright in 1785, was in use at the beginning of the 19th century. Riots by the cotton weavers in Lancashire destroyed at least 1,000 machines in this last week of April.

RIOTS AT BLACKBURN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BLACKBURN DATED APRIL 28.

"It was my intention to have written to you, last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware, that in this neighbourhood we have a dense mass of population, which are in a confusion, hunger, it is true, will break through stone walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve a starving community, I fear the consequence will be awful indeed: the weavers seem to gather strength, and, it appears, are more and more determined on the destruction of the power-loom manufacturers, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday they destroyed the following mills: Spence's, of Accrington; and Bury's, at White Ash. After having 'finished off' the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for about a mile long (many of whom were women), with pikes and staves, fire-arms, hammers, axes, &c., and, in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about 4,000, worth of looms, in B. Eades and Co.'s mill. During the latter proceeding a Troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took about 60 pikes from the insurgents, and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (28th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles' distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Gaskell and Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses and refresh the men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also of Riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the night of next day will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

"In the course of the day we have had expressions from Preston and Chorley, for the aid of the military on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils."

(From the Blackburn Mail of Wednesday.)

In a second edition last week, we communicated the particulars which had then transpired respecting the proceedings at Accrington, &c., on Tuesday evening.

During these tumultuous proceedings, the town was in the most feverish state of alarm: the shops were closed, and of course business entirely suspended. Darwen-street was crowded to such a degree that it was almost impossible to pass the parish church-yard, and various other places immediately surrounding the factory, were likewise filled with a mixed multitude, who expressed their opinions according to their feelings.

The only objects of the vengeance of the mob appeared to be the power-loomers, for they did not attempt to injure the spinning machinery, nor even to break the windows, nor did they offer molestation to the property of any other of the inhabitants. The damage sustained by the attacks we have above noticed cannot yet be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but according to the most moderate computation, we think it will not be less than 10,000l...

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The better half?

From Mr J. P. Toomey

Sir, With a wife and a few daughters I am constantly conscious of equal opportunities, so I was fascinated to see *The Times* umbrella offer (April 18). Umbrellas are 25in diameter for ladies and 48in for men. Why should the ladies need only half an umbrella? And why should they pay only £2 less than the men for a mere half?

The same advertisement, incidentally suggests that the umbrella would make an ideal Christmas gift. Is this the earliest Christmas advertising on record? Yours faithfully,
J. P. TOOMEY,
253 Chester Road North,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire.
April 18.

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THE ARTS

Twists of life in a lab

DNA is the medium through which all permanent biological change is transmitted, and the discovery of its structure in 1953 was the greatest single advance in life sciences since Darwin's day. The fact that its beautiful double helix was first established by a pair of brash, unregarded opportunists gives the event a uniquely romantic flavour.

Life Story (BBC2) was a breezy, breezy dramatization by William Nicholson which centred on the personal relations of the principles: Bernard Crick and Jim Watson in Cambridge, and Maurice Wilkins and Rosalind Franklin in London. This last character, sympathetically played by Je-

TELEVISION

lie Stevenson, was the only one of the four who did not receive the Nobel Prize. The programme's closing titles noted her early death from cancer and the fact that there is no provision for posthumous awards; it might also have mentioned that three is the maximum number who may receive the Nobel for the same work — that would have opened an additional can of worms.

Making science sexy for the screen is a tall order, and this drama contrived a running sub-text of nudging suggestiveness while Crick and Watson on the backs agonized over the secret of reproduction, a couple canoodled in a punt; Watson's sexual ambitions and Crick's rivalry were given free rein.

Anyone who has met Dr Watson will have been startled by the casting of the exophthalmic, Kafkaesque Jeff Goldblum, and those who have read his book *Double Helix* will have missed the dank privations of post-war Cambridge; but, despite its flashiness and overdone musical decoration, this was a bold and largely successful reworking of one of the great true stories of the century which neither bored nor patronized its audience.

Martin Cropper

John Russell Taylor takes a trip to Portobello Road; Paul Griffiths visits an exhibition of Beethoven's life

Moving pictures

GALLERIES

Portobello Contemporary Art Festival North Kensington

The festival may be ended, but the memory lingers on. At least, that is the hope behind the festival, which was officially on for four days last week. But, since most of the shows at most of the 10 galleries involved are on until May 16, the real purpose was to dramatize their presence in this, until recently, very unlikely stretch of North Kensington. Many might raise an eyebrow at the thought of penetrating into what was until just the other day a wilderness of shums and ethnic exotica; but even apart from the galleries, things are clearly looking up hereabouts.

Anatol Orient moved his ceramic gallery last year from Covent Garden to 318 Portobello Road. And with the Creaser Gallery just next door at 320 Portobello Road, and the Portfolio Gallery round the corner at 105 Golborne Road, there is that much more inducement for interested parties to come from further afield — though these days apparently a surprising amount of custom comes from a local clientele. All three galleries have also the advantage of specialization. Anatol Orient deals entirely in ceramic art, of all shapes and sizes, and for the festival has a show of sculpture by Mariya Tabatzenk, a South African in her mid-thirties. The pieces are all of reasonable table-top size, all finished in a lustrous metallic grey, and mostly abstract from the human figure, though there are some where the fantasy flies higher and wider, to almost surreal effect.

The Creaser Gallery specializes in works on paper, and for its show, it has, has persuaded about a dozen gallery artists to consider the human head, from any point of view they like. There are anatomical-looking drawings, phenological-looking prints, portraits of more or less conventional types, and interest and liveliness everywhere. I particularly liked the intricately worn and weathered

drawings of faces by Linda Drury, which show a fascination with sheer texture which recurs elsewhere, especially in the 100 Best Photographs show at the Special Photographers Co, 21 Kensington Park Road, until June 6.

Comparatively, the show of Jill Farnes's photographs at Portfolio (also a specialist photographic gallery) is quite straightforward: during the Eighties she has been much involved with the "five revival", and here offers a series of pictures, deadpan and mostly in black and white, of these young moderns aping the Fifties with more or less conviction. One suspects a Diane Arbus kind of ambiguity behind the camera, but it is difficult to tell for sure.

The show at the Special Photographers Co is one of those that seem to come at you from all directions, bursting with creative excitement; more than 50 photographers were asked to select a

Mariya Tabatzenk's 'Flying Gravity' personal favourite from among their images, and explain what they like about it. There are some veterans, such as Cornell Lucas. But many of the most eye-catching works are by very young photographers, several of them just out of the Royal College of Art.

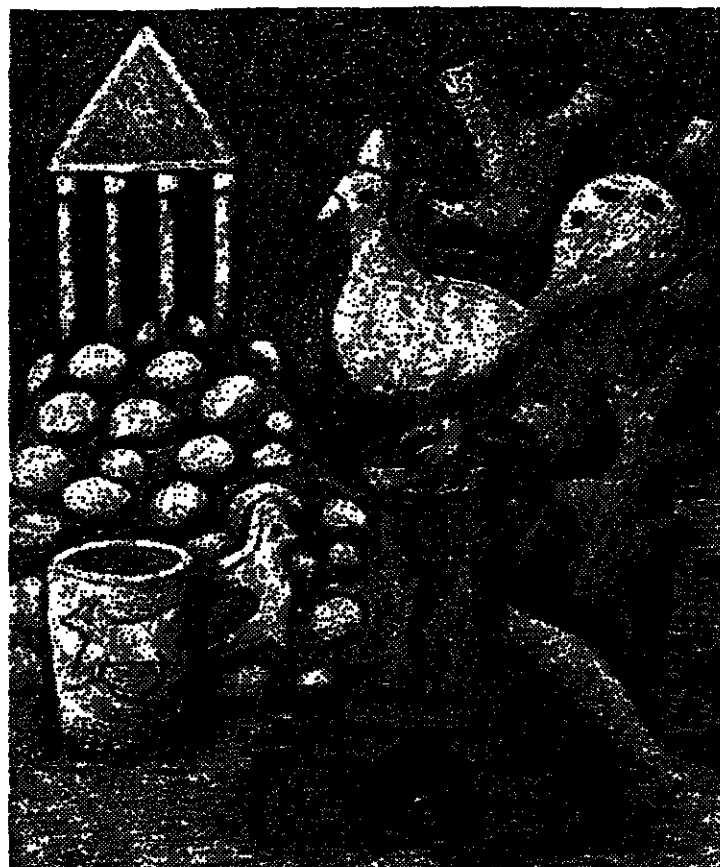
In slightly more traditional areas of painting and sculpture, Vanessa Devereux, at 11 Blenheim Crescent, has a show of drawings and prints by another South African, William Kentridge, whose images come with the urgency of front-line dispatches. And yet they are not at

first glance political works, not certainly in any sense propaganda. Though there is a faint hint of George Grosz about them, particularly in the series of prints entitled *Industry and Idleness*, they represent much more the sense of psychic disturbance which must be unavoidable for any sensitive person in such a situation.

To go from this show to that of Suzanne O'Driscoll at Anderson O'Day, 255 Portobello Road, until May 23, is like stepping out of a nightmare and into a happy fantasy world. On the one hand, her strange little scenes with classical colonnades and birds and fish seem to fit in quite well with a number of other currently modish painters from among the new Glaswegians and elsewhere; on the other, they also seem to hark back to some of the Forties Neo-Romantics, such as early John Craxton and, particularly, Cecil Collins. Though slight and not without touches of oversophisticated naivety, they have their own not immediately apparent strength and fibre: they charm (which is by no means a negligible quality, even though we tend to be superior about it), but they also stick like a burr in the memory.

Needless to say, not everything in the Portobello area is lovely. Unless you have a morbid taste for flashy kitsch, you could well give the present show, of R.O. Leakey, at the Crawshaw Gallery until May 9, a miss. David MacLachlan, at Gallery 24, 24 Powys Terrace, clearly has talent of some sort, but does so many things in so many styles that it is difficult to imagine works on show can all be by one man.

William Longden's metal sculptures at Crucial Gallery, 204 Kensington Park Road, put together disparate elements moulded, by the look of it, from the life to produce some classic surrealist effects, though with his fascination for encrusting all available surfaces with dead flies he is well on the unpalatable side of the style. But then the point about London's new gallery row is that it is meant to be diverse, and without the vertiginous running costs of Cork Street, it can afford to take risks. Nothing in the festival is going to set the world on fire, but at least it seems likely that, once you know where the action is, you will be more than ready to come back.



Different worlds: (above) fantasy land in Suzanne O'Driscoll's 'Bird's Eye View'; (below) a brooding portrait of Beethoven



Ornate tableau vivant

Beethoven Royal Festival Hall

The definite article gives it away: this is the exhibition as exhibition, not a staging of objects but an event in its own right. It is a plush version of the sort of orientating audio-visual display you might get before a visit to a down-market country house or scientific establishment. It gives you the impression of wandering through the pages of a child's picture-book biography, albeit with sound effects.

One whole chamber is devoted to the subject of Beethoven's deafness, and there visitors will be able to hear the noise the man had in his ears — or so I am assured: seeing the exhibition before it was quite ready, I was spared that grotesque treat. But I can report with authority on the life-size plastic reproduction of a storey and a half from the birthplace, on the mock-up of the composer's studio, on the peeps into Schuppanzigh's quartet rehearsing (behind a screen) or on Beethoven's work-table.

Contemplation of the effort behind such simulacra is dizzying. Why on earth should anyone go to the trouble of getting together a table, lamp and other props of roughly the right period, obtaining a replica of the manuscript and putting the whole tableau vivant behind an ornate grille just to say something that can be conveyed in 10 words?

There is one room in which some relevance to Beethoven is approached: a display of sketches and drafts for the last piano sonata (all in photographed form, of course). But significantly this one has been placed so that it can easily be skipped or even inadvertently missed; it has also been poorly designed. Those capable of recreating Beethoven's deathbed ought also to have been able to find some means of making the variants in the sketches audible.

This is something to take children to; it will not tell them anything of what it was like to be Beethoven, but it will tell them what it is like to visit a — sorry, the — Beethoven exhibition.

Knotted notes

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/Norrington Festival Hall

Eugen Jochum died a month too soon to conduct Sunday night's Beethoven concert, and what would doubtless have been a memorable tribute to the composer turned formally into a tribute to Jochum himself.

It was very much a case of 'the king is dead: vive la difference'. With Roger Norrington's own Beethoven experience still fresh in the mind, his approach to the 'Eroica' could only have come as a surprise to those hoping against hope for the effortless breadth, the warm luminosity, the measured tread of Jochum's own Beethoven. Now we were invited to hear the 'original instrument' approach on a full symphony orchestra: tempi were predictably fast, semiquavers and sixteenth notes sprang, woodwind solos raw and pungent.

So much for the externals. The parts were cunningly, even self-consciously, assembled; but the sum was something more. This was a performance which gloried in variation and made every movement — even the funeral march — a celebration of transformation. Divisions of rhythm, shifts in phrasing and metre, changes in instrumental colour and register.

The meeting of the minds of Jochum and Annie Fischer



Raw solos: Roger Norrington

was to have been a tantalizing prospect. But with the Philharmonia's accompaniment discreetly, some might say even boringly, kept very much in the background, Fischer's own way with Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto gave not a little pause for thought. The concerto seemed a long, entire crescendo from effort to release, from a succession of hard-pressed goals in the first movement to an untying of rhythmic and harmonic knots in its finale. And, where the fingers were at times recalcitrant, the spirit was ever more willing, and the thread of musical reason continued unbroken. The concert will be repeated tomorrow.

Hilary Finch

Olli Mustonen Elizabeth Hall

With his whipper technique and an already strongly formed musical personality, the Finnish pianist Olli Mustonen undoubtedly has the potential to become an exciting individualist. Having played for nearly two hours at his London debut recital, this frail-looking 19-year-old summoned stamina and sinew to mount a rampantly aggressive assault on Prokofiev's epic Seventh Sonata.

Aside from his obvious ability to play exceedingly difficult passages with great accuracy, Mustonen's main assets are his capacity to expose inner parts (which perhaps explains why he chose to begin each half with a cluster of fugues) and his lack of inhibition about expressing his own ideas. He is, as yet, a stranger to the subtleties of total colouring and rubato — which made his performance of Schumann's *Kreisleriana* often sound dull and droopy, for all its passionate interludes — and he should certainly pedal more sparingly. The resultant blur is neither stylish nor necessary, for he has no major technical deficiency to hide.

Mustonen offered a brief sample of his own music: two Meditations juxtaposing simplistic modal progressions

Gemini Purcell Room

The poor attendance at this concert honouring David Lumsdale was the only disappointment. Almost a quarter of a century after arriving in this country from Australia, Lumsdale deserves more recognition of the power of his music: he has the rare ability to work with highly fragmented, dislocated material over broad spans of time, as well as to touch a wide range of musical types, even familiar ones. Perhaps the nearest comparison would be with Stefan Wolpe; he has that same lapidary austerity.

Of two big pieces by him on the programme, the newer was *Bagatelles*, written in 1985 for the post-Pierrot sextet of flute, clarinet, piano and string trio, yet immediately establishing its own identity, despite its host of references. The composer's terse programme note justly stated that this allusiveness is not a matter of pastiche but it is hard to accept his held explanation 'Music has no memory'. Music, perhaps, but composers and their audiences certainly have a memory, and part of the force

with impressionistic effects high on the keyboard. It was innocuous stuff.

Considerably more startling were the Bach performances with which he opened: the first five preludes and fugues from Book II of the *Well-Tempered Clavier*. They were delivered at eccentric speeds, employing dynamic extremes and every rhetorical mannerism available on the modern grand piano. Some say the tide is turning against authenticity, but one would be sorry if this sort of narcissistic use of Bach ever became the norm again.

Richard Morrison

Songmakers' Almanac Wignmore Hall

This Songmakers' Almanac programme, devised as usual by Graham Johnson, was typically varied and resourceful. It was devoted to 'Songs of the New World', and while it could only touch the tip of the vast iceberg, both speech (of which there was much) and song were delivered stylishly and committedly by Johnson and his team of singers, Nancy Argenta, Susan Bickley, Maryn Hill and Henry Herford, all as much as home in MacDowell as in Blitzstein.

Perhaps only Johnson could

of *Bagatelles* is that it sparks off memory images and at the same time defies expectation by being fiercely itself.

It starts with a wanderingly modal violin solo, and later there are brushes with the Romantic cello sonata and with the more flamboyant pianism of Debussy; there is also a curious two-part counterpart, Bachian in the woodwind and Stravinskian in the upper strings. The models may be more or less clearly defined but Lumsdale has an extraordinary way of making them his own, not taking them as models or using them to adopt attitudes.

Involuntarily I have described this piece, despite its plural title, as a singular object. It is, as Lumsdale questioningly suggests in his note, a single substantial movement quite as much as a set of miniatures, and one I look forward to hearing again.

I possibly said the same thing about *Mendels 3* (1978), but five and a half years have passed in the waiting. This performance, though, will certainly stay in the memory as long, with Shalagh Sutherland magnificent in the ringing Beethovenian piano solos that increasingly erupt from what is a long coda after the *St Matthew Passion*, daringly sustained and triumphant.

Paul Griffiths

have unearthed something as droll as William Bolcom's 'Over the Piano' (1978), a sleazy setting, aptly sung by Bickley, describing an attempted salon seduction repelled with the supremely effective rejoinder 'Good-bye'. Not everything was at that level, despite Seymour Barab's acerbic Dorothy Parker setting, 'One Perfect Rose'.

Two contrasting Ives songs, 'The Cage', a typically individualistic aphorism, and 'Ich grolle Nicht', an early exercise at re-interpreting the Romantic aesthetic in his own image, reinforced that principal.

Then there was John Corigliano's deeply erotic 'The Unicorn'. With such unselfconscious lyricism, Corigliano can be seen as a natural successor to Samuel Barber (represented by his pretty Houstonian setting, 'With Rue My Heart is Laden').

Yet even the most complex music of Elliott Carter works through a similar innocence of gesture. Certainly his Robert Frost setting, 'Dust of Snow' (1942), shared with Cowell's 'The Pasture', Copland's 'I Bought Me A Cat' and Charles Griffé's impressionistic Wilde setting, 'Early Morning in London', a refreshing, archetypally American openness.

Stephen Pettitt

Sound and visionaries

RADIO

Radio has for the moment come to terms with talking about itself. When it was last on the air at the end of March, *Feedback* under Chris Dunkley clearly maintained a standard of brisk, no-nonsense investigation of listeners' complaints and queries which no previous presenter, with the exception of Anthony Howard, had ever managed to achieve. Somehow the rest of Dunkley's predecessors always managed to give the impression of not quite liking to bite the hand that fed them, but he, while perfectly courteous, suggested few such inhibitions.

And then currently there is The Radio Programme (Radio 4, Thursdays, repeating Sundays), which began so well on its first appearance last autumn and has kept it up into its new second series. The format is much the same: there is usually a celebrity of some kind to talk about his or her sort of listening, a competition for commercials has introduced some bright moments — for example last week's for Radio 3 set to a background of Walton's *Foxtrot*. Even the odd technical snippet sounds interesting and digestible.

But the heart of the whole affair is the panel brought in to discuss the week's programmes. This changes every week, avoids professionals but manages to gather people both keen on and knowledgeable about radio itself and the programmes under review. There is an air of energy and thoughtfulness about these critical sessions which lends real weight both to their censure and appreciation. What, however, continues to hold each programme together and adds to its zest is the presence of Laurie Taylor as anchorman. He manages, as does Dunkley on *Feedback*, to create the impression that he is conducting an independent inquiry, owing nothing to the BBC except the use of its facilities.

One production which last week's *Radio Programme* singled out for acclaim was Radio 4's *Waiting for Mrs Forbes* (Tuesday, repeated Friday), and if I have chosen to speak so well of Professor Taylor and his team (not forgetting his editor, Sally Thompson), it may be because we were in total agreement about this enchanting programme. It began with two advantages: Alastair Wilson as producer and Ray Gosling as compiler/presenter. Wilson is one of the more distinguished producers of features and documentaries, while Gosling

is one of radio's few genuine originals.

Last week he told us how far years past, on his way to Spain, he had formed the habit of calling on the Reverend Kenneth Forrester, chaplain in the diocese of Fulham and Gibraltar to the dwindling Anglican community — his youngest parishioner is over 50 — in the Pyrenean town of Pau. On this happy basis of long familiarity, he then came with a tape recorder, talked with Rev Forrester as he went about his daily tasks (mainly involved with the single-handed maintenance of St Andrew's

Church) and with his congregation and friends. The result was a gentle, luminous portrait of a remote and tiny world.

It was the kind of programme that is only achieved by taking time and pains, by arriving at relationships with the people you record in which all self-consciousness has vanished and, in this case, by weaving into it Gosling's own inimitable brand of narration — quirky, plaintive as we have come to expect, but here also elegiac. On top of that, there was the element which is rightly inaudible — the producer's skill in assembling

and mixing and balancing this marvellous material. Paradoxically, one of the most remarkable things about *Waiting for Mrs Forbes* was that, although it was superb, it was not in fact streets ahead of anything radio ever does. For instance, *The Star, the Light, the Flame* (Radio 4), Colin McLaren's dramatized feature based on John Fowles's *Book of Moysa*, which began on Sunday night, promises to be somewhere in the same class: such programmes remind us what a treasure-house we have in radio.

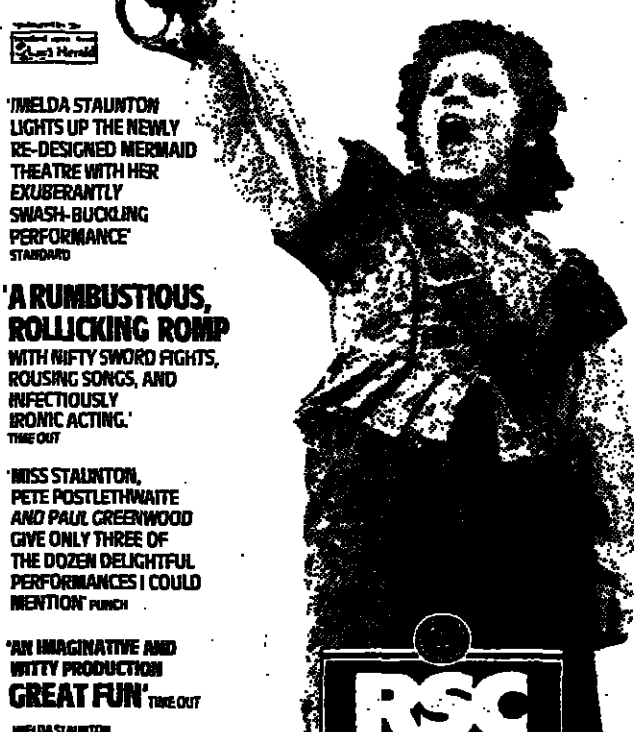
David Wade

'A ROUSING, CAROUSING, IRRESISTIBLE NIGHT'

THE FAIR MAID OF THE WEST

BY THOMAS HEYWOOD

MODERN AUDIENCES WILL BE HARD PUT TO RESIST THE CLOWNING, THRILLS AND ATMOSPHERE



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Bail Act to remain unchanged despite Blakelock protests

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government has ruled out any change to the Bail Act 1976 after its inquiries into the granting of bail to Winston Silcott, convicted of the murder of PC Blakelock in the Tottenham riots.

Nor is the Government "persuaded" that bail applications should be heard in open court, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said yesterday when he announced the findings of the inquiry.

But judges and magistrates are to be given special training on the granting of bail and there will also be "the clearest possible instructions on best practice" to crown prosecutors on the granting of bail, Mr Hurd said.

There must also in future be a record of bail proceedings where appropriate, he added. In the Silcott case, the bail application was heard in chambers and no contemporaneous record is available.

"This is unsatisfactory," Mr Hurd said. "In the absence of such a record, it is impossible to be sure of the detailed circumstances which led to the granting of bail."

In particular it was not "entirely clear" how closely the court addressed the possibility that the applicant might commit further offences while on bail, or what information the court considered concerning his character, antecedents, associations and community ties.

Shortly after the statement by Judge Lymbery, QC, on why he had granted bail in the Silcott case, Silcott's barrister Miss Nemone Lethbridge said that the police had only put forward two of the possible four statutory objections to bail, excluding that further offences might be committed.

But the police have strongly denied that, and say this objection and a total of eight others were put forward.

Yesterday Mr Hurd, who announced his decision in a parliamentary written answer, said that the balance the Bail Act struck between the need to protect the interests of unconvicted defendants and the need to ensure, as far as possible, that they did not commit offences or interfere with the course of justice

would be kept under continuous review.

But he added: "It would be a mistake to seek to alter that balance as a result of the Silcott case."

The Government's decision to leave the Bail Act unaltered, was made despite criticisms of its workings by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor.

In the future after the disclosure that PC Blakelock had been murdered while Silcott was on bail facing another murder charge, Lord Hailsham reiterated his original misgivings that the Act made the presumption in favour of bail so strong that there was a danger of those bailed reoffending.

Mr Hurd said decisions on bail were among the most difficult courts had to make.

In 1985, 22 per cent of those committed for trial were committed in custody, including 88 per cent of those charged with murder. A total of 19 per cent of the prison population are now unconvicted, double the percentage seven years ago.

Tall ships set sail for Australia



The Armerina leading the Kaskelot down the Thames yesterday outward bound for Australia (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

Britain attacked on EEC budget

From Richard Owen, Luxembourg

EEC officials yesterday attacked Britain for holding up a solution to this year's EEC financial crisis by opposing any extra cash to meet a shortfall of nearly £4 billion.

Officials said M Jacques Delors, the Commission President, had angrily described Britain's stand as totally incomprehensible. In discussions on the budget crisis with EEC foreign ministers, M Delors accused Britain of once again being the odd man out, sources said.

British officials deny that Britain is isolated and say that other countries such as West Germany are also in favour of "budget discipline". But M Delors' remarks reinforce the impression created in Europe by Britain's lone opposition to a proposed £4 billion programme of research funding for the next five years, designed to enable Europe to compete technologically with the United States and Japan.

Last week M Delors warned EEC heads of government that the EEC would run out of funds by the autumn. Britain argues, however, that the financial crisis is mainly due to "massive over-spending" on agriculture which must be brought under control before additional spending on research or on aid to poorer regions can be considered.

M Delors proposed a change in the system of EEC farm subsidies, from advance payments to reimbursements, which officials calculate would save the EEC nearly £3 billion a year. But this would still leave £1 billion to be met by a supplementary budget. Britain was also sceptical about M Delors' long-term plans for restructuring EEC finances, and is resisting any change in the mechanism of budget rebates from which Britain benefits.

EEC farm ministers yesterday began what is certain to be a marathon attempt to resolve the deadlock over this year's farm price proposals by the Commission, which involve price cuts and freezes designed to cut farm spending.

Reagan and Japan, page 21

WHO scientists predict massive rise in Aids cases

Geneva (Reuters) — The World Health Organization said yesterday that 50-100 million people globally may be infected with the Aids virus by 1991 — compared with an estimated 5-10 million at present.

Even this assumption might turn out to be conservative if acquired immune deficiency syndrome penetrated and spread through South America and Asia, the WHO said in a report on future strategies to combat the disease.

The magnitude and impact of the world Aids epidemic had been seriously underestimated and underappreciated, it said.

The Aids virus might be the forerunner of others that could cause bigger problems than the existing epidemic.

"Recent recognition of additional pathogenic and immunosuppressive human retroviruses in West Africa and possible identification of an Aids-like virus in South America may herald the beginning of an even larger problem than the present HIV (the Aids virus) pandemic," it said.

The document was presented to medical officers and public health officials from 30 countries at the opening of a two-day meeting here to review the progress of a global WHO programme aimed at checking the spread of Aids.

The report said cases reported to the WHO by April 1 last year — totalling 45,700 in 102 countries — represented

much less than all present cases, which it estimated at more than 100,000.

The report said the fate of people carrying the virus, but who had not yet contracted the disease, was unknown. They were presumed to be infected for life, although most would not develop symptoms for several years.

Projections of Aids infections and deaths over the next five years must be made with caution, it said, but for planning purposes the WHO assumed that 500,000 to three million new cases might occur by 1991 among present carriers.

Despite impressive technical and scientific advances in combating the disease, it was unlikely that either a vaccine or a treatment would be available during the next five years, the WHO said.

Recent clinical treatment trials among patients showed that the drug zidovudine (AZT) prolonged life and was associated with clinical and immunological improvement, but it had side-effects and its longer-term risks and benefits were unknown, it added.

"AZT may nevertheless represent the first major step towards eventual development of safe and effective therapeutic agents," the report said. The budget of the WHO Aids control programme for 1987 was \$37.12 million (£23.2 million), but financial needs would rise to about \$650 million by 1991.

Contempt action on papers

Continued from page 1

articles had appeared referring to some of the allegations. The newspapers have taken the case to the House of Lords.

The passages from Mr Wright's book that were published in newspapers yesterday went into greater detail than before, although all the allegations about past activities of the Security Service, particularly in relation to an alleged MI5 plot to undermine the Government of Mr Harold Wilson (now Lord Wilson) have been aired before.

However, the Government, and the law officers, are sensitive to the publication of any allegations arising directly from the unpublished book by Mr Wright, since he was a senior ranking officer of MI5.

The Government's case is that all former members of MI5 and MI6, the Secret Intelligence Service, have an obligation of confidentiality. Before Sir Michael Havers' announcement yesterday, several MPs demanded a full statement from the Government on the allegations published in the newspapers yesterday arising from Mr Wright's book.

The Australian publisher of the book *Spycatcher* claimed in the High Court yesterday that the publication of revelations from a leaked copy of the manuscript was a breach of their copyright.

Mr Justice Roch accepted undertakings from the newspaper to Heinemann Publishers Australia Ltd not to further publish or reproduce any part of the book, page 4

Exactly 200 years to the day since the first batch of British convicts set sail for Australia, five square-riggers left London docks yesterday in a recreation of the voyage to found the colony.

They will be joined by another six ships in Portsmouth before the voyage proper begins next month.

The fleet is due in Sydney on January 26 next year after the 14,000 mile voyage. But whereas the original 759 passengers included a grand mother, aged 86, and a chimney sweep, aged nine, who was convicted of highway robbery — the present crews have been hand-picked with more of an eye to sailing skills.

During the original voyage 48 of the convicts died, but many people have been so eager to follow in their tracks that they have paid up to £12,000 to join the one-way trip.

Austrian leader banned from entering America

Continued from page 1

decision. He immediately reported it to Vienna.

The spokesman said Mr Reagan "reaffirmed the close and friendly relations between our two countries", emphasizing the importance of continuing these relations at the same quality. He said the decision "in no way was reflecting adverse feelings to the Austrian people".

Since the controversy surfaced last year, American officials have studiously avoided any encounter with Dr Waldheim in Austria. ● VIENNA: Austria yesterday categorically rejected the decision to deny Dr Waldheim entry to the US as a

private individual, and recalled its Washington ambassador for consultations (Reuters reports).

Mr Alois Mock, the Foreign Minister, in a statement released after Vienna was informed of the decision, said: "This decision... causes Austria deep dismay and is categorically rejected."

Since the accusations against him began in March last year, Dr Waldheim has continued to deny that he was involved in war crimes by Hitler's army in the Balkans.

Mr Mock said the US administrative measure against the President did not accord with a single European legal convention on evidence and proof.

Euro-missile accord now 'within grasp'

Continued from page 1

excluded, in the same way that the British and French independent deterrents have been left out of the count.

The German missiles are not independent, although they control the 72 launchers, the nuclear warheads are under American control. While US sources decline to be specific, it is assumed that there are not less than 72 nuclear and a larger number of conventional warheads.

Herr Genscher is to hold talks in Luxembourg today with his counterparts in the seven-nation Western European Union. There will also be a meeting in Brussels of permanent representatives to the North Atlantic Treaty

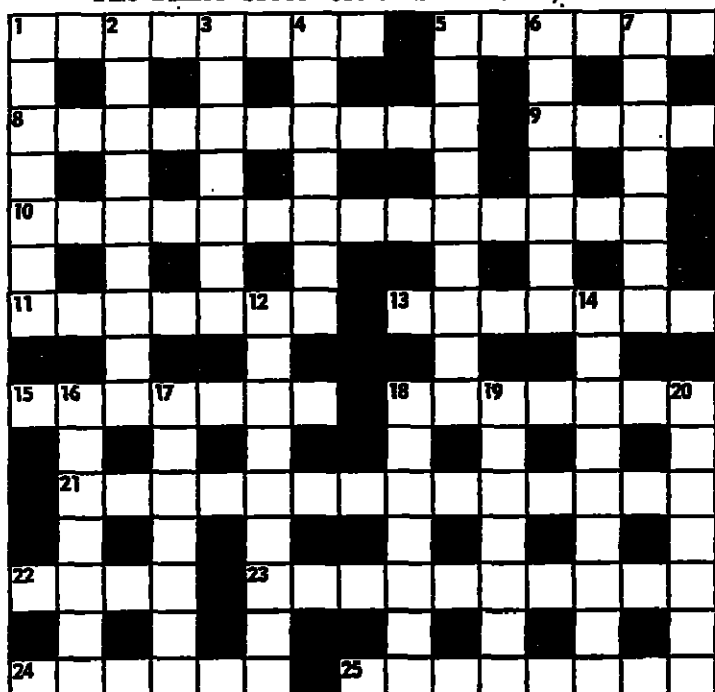
Organization. Next Sunday, M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, is to meet Chancellor Kohl to follow up his talks with Mrs Thatcher.

Whitehall sources estimated that it would take about three weeks to produce an agreed European response.

● GENEVA: The Soviet deputy chief arms control negotiator, Mr Alexei Obukhov, presented the draft agreement at a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of US and Soviet INF negotiators held at the US mission here (AP reports).

Tass reported that the Soviet draft documents "take into account corresponding elements of" a US draft treaty proposed during the last round.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,342



ACROSS

- Advantage anticipated by Russian singer (8).
- Nothing jolly in profitable layout (6).
- He may build a sort of bridge with gold (10).
- Polly Peachum's lover's protection against downfall (4).
- Novel source of wealth for Trevelyan (8,6).
- Lines up shifts, perhaps (7).
- Began, so clumsily, to make a food container (7).
- A way to divide unspoiled grassland (7).
- Exceeds the resources of such as Lazarus (7).
- Native of this country proclaims threat to King (14).
- See about girl returning to the pleasure-beach (4).
- Beam, having a right to enthuse about some little girl (10).
- Beyond description, like votes before the counting (6).
- A rousing call for retired servicemen (8).
- Subpoena'd again, gave a detailed account (7).

Concise crossword, page 12

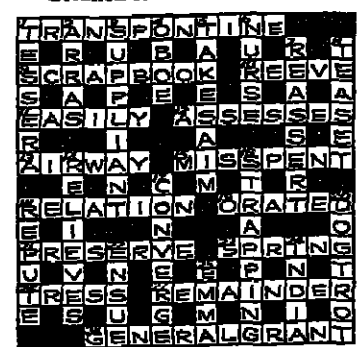
WEATHER

General situation: high pressure over the Continent will feed very warm air across Britain from the south-east. Another warm day seems likely over virtually the whole of Britain, with unbroken sunshine after early morning fog patches disperse. The far north of Scotland is likely to retain patchy cloud at times, and in south-west England any evening sunshine will become rather hazy as a veil of high cloud spreads. Winds in southern England are likely to pick up later, from light to moderate or fresh, making it feel appreciably cooler along parts of the south coast. Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: cloud will increase from the south-west, bringing rain to all areas as the fine weather comes to an end.

ABROAD

MEDAYS: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sh, shower; t, thunder.					
	C	F		C	F
Algeria	17	63	Madrid	26	77
Algeria	19	68	Malaga	26	77
Algeria	20	68	Maracaibo	26	77
Algeria	21	68	Medan	26	77
Algeria	22	68	Mexico City	26	77
Algeria	23	68	Moscow	26	77
Algeria	24	68	Mumbai	26	77
Algeria	25	68	Nairobi	26	77
Algeria	26	68	Paris	26	77
Algeria	27	68	Rangoon	26	77
Algeria	28	68	Rio de Janeiro	26	77
Algeria	29	68	Rome	26	77
Algeria	30	68	Sao Paulo	26	77
Algeria	31	68	Seoul	26	77
Algeria	32	68	Shanghai	26	77
Algeria	33	68	Singapore	26	77
Algeria	34	68	Sydney	26	77
Algeria	35	68	Taipei	26	77
Algeria	36	68	Tokyo	26	77
Algeria	37	68	Toronto	26	77
Algeria	38	68	Winnipeg	26	77
Algeria	39	68	Yokohama	26	77

Solution to Puzzle No 17,341



AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun Rain	in	Max	F
Scarboro	9.8	-	18	84 sunny
Bradford	9.9	-	18	84 sunny
Leeds	9.9	-	18	84 cloudy
Lowestoft	1.2	-	12	64 fog
London	1.2	-	12	64 bright
Southend	10.5	-	29	86 sunny
Margate	-	-	18	84 sunny
Weymouth	7.5	-	18	84 sunny
Hastings	9.2	-	17	83 sunny
Eastbourne	10.8	-	18	84 sunny
Wokingham	10.8	-	18	84 sunny
Worthing	10.6	-	15	59 sunny
Bognor R	10.6	-	15	59 sunny
Bognor R	11.1	-	15	59 sunny
Southsea	12.9	-	17	63 sunny
Southsea	12.9	-	17	63 sunny
Sharncliffe	12.5	-	17	63 sunny
Bournemouth	13.2	-	18	61 sunny
Weymouth	13.2	-	18	61 sunny
Sewage	12.6	-	16	61 sunny
Weymouth	12.8	-	19	69 sunny
Weymouth	12.8	-	19	69 sunny
Tolgarham	12.1	-	14	57 sunny
Torquay	11.9	-	15	58 sunny
Weymouth	11.9	-	15	58 sunny
Penzance	10.2	-	17	65 sunny
Sty's Isles	11.2	-	15	59 sunny
Weymouth	11.7	.01	17	63 sunny
Gosport	10.1	.01	17	63 sunny
Newquay	11.7	-	19	68 sunny
Weymouth	11.5	-	15	59 sunny
Weymouth	11.5	-	15	59 sunny
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Weymouth	11.5	-		

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1565.2 (-15.7)
FT-SE 100
1988.6 (-14.9)
Bargains
38877 (52144)
USM (Datastream)
163.77 (+0.73)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6655 (+0.0110)
W German mark
2.9646 (+0.0055)
Trade-weighted
72.9 (+0.2)

Menzies
rises to
£22.7m

John Menzies, the Scottish-based retailer, and wholesaler and distributor of newspapers, has triumphed over the loss of the London distribution of the News International titles to produce pretax profits of £22.7 million last year, up from £19.5 million.

The company estimates that the loss of distribution of *The Times*, *Sun*, *Sunday Times* and *News of the World*, in the aftermath of the Wapping print dispute, cost the group £15 million in lost turnover for the year to January 31. Turnover for the year was £596 million, up 9 per cent.

Mr Ranald Noel-Paton, John Menzies' managing director, said: "The London business was only marginally profitable, so we had to act quickly to reduce overheads. We had some redundancies, but did not close any of our six distribution centres."

A final dividend of 3.15p was proposed, to give a total of 4.65p for the year, up 15 per cent on last year. The results pleased the market, and the shares were marked up 14p to 394p.

Tempus, page 22

Farnell rise

Farnell Electronics profits rose from £22.1 million to £23.4 million last year. The dividend rises from 2.2p to 2.8p.

Page 22

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2203.27 (-32.10)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	23072.41 (-831.32)
Hong Kong		2636.47 (-71.44)
Amsterdam	Gen	278.4 (-5.5)
Sydney	AO	1799.9 (-23.3)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1749.40 (-54.3)
Brussels	General	4611.28 (+9.35)
Paris	CAC	452.2 (-2.5)
Zurich	S&K Gen	442.2 (-1.0)
London	FT A	n/a
FT B		91.64 (+0.02)
Closing prices	Page 25	
Recent issues	Page 26	

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	10%
3-month Interbank	9.5-9.75%
3-month eligible bills	9.25-9.5%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	7.75%
Federal Funds	6.75%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.75-5.78%
30-year bonds	8.75-8.8%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
\$: £1.6655	\$: £1.6675
DM: £2.9646	DM: £2.9650
Sfr: £2.4231	Sfr: £2.4200
FF: £5.9181	FF: £5.9650
Yen: £230.34	Yen: £230.00
Indice: 72.9	Indice: 72.9
ECU: £0.89940	SDR: £0.79197

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Tilbury Group	314p (+22p)
Wentworth Assoc	125p (+38p)
P & W MacLellan	125p (+25p)
F S Ratcliffe	125p (+10p)
Manganese Bronze	173p (+15p)
Midsummer Leisure	305p (+20p)
J Merzies	394p (+14p)
Leeds Group	368p (+43p)
Garnier Booth	240p (+12p)
Strong & Fisher	238p (+12p)
J Wilkes	185p (+15p)
Sun Life	1215p (+20p)
Equinox Trust	170p (+20p)
RTZ	960p (+22p)
Inchcape	636p (+32p)

FALLS:	
Glasco	1400p (-39p)
Farnell	215p (-10p)
Unilever	2615p (-38p)
Wellcome	407p (-12p)
WCRS Group	678p (-20p)

Prices are as at 4pm

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$476.60 pm \$474.75	
close \$471.50-472.50 (\$283.00-283.75)	
New York:	
Comex \$461.70-462.30	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (June) pm \$18.05bbl (\$17.92)	
* Denotes latest trading price	

Bas Summary	22	Commodities	24
Stock Market	22	USM Prices	24
Tempus	22	Share Prices	25
Wall Street	22	Co News	25
Comment	23	Money Markets	25
City Diary	23	Foreign Exch	26
Unit Trains	24	Trade Ops	26

Tokyo leads share plunge

Markets hit by US interest rate fears

By Rodney Lord

World stock markets fell sharply yesterday as trade fears intensified and interest rates headed for a rise in the US. In London, the dollar weakened again, closing Y1.60 lower at Y138.30, but sterling was firm, finishing higher against the dollar and mark.

The White House responded by issuing a statement confirming that a further fall in the dollar would be "counter-productive." Markets concluded, however, that little of substance was likely to come out of President Reagan's meeting in Washington this week with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister.

The crack in stock markets began in Tokyo where fears for Japanese exports caused an exceptional 4 per cent fall, pushing down the Nikkei Dow index 831 points to 23,072. In London, prices were helped by the firm pound and the possibility of an interest rate cut, but the FT 30 share index still closed lower at 1565.2, down 15.7.

The slide continued as Wall Street began trading and opening prices were reflected in an early fall of 39.9 points in the Dow Jones industrial average to 2,195.44. A rise in interest rates in the US is now regarded as a near certainty although there is still concern

about raising the discount rate while the strength of the US economy remains equivocal.

Mr Giles Keating of Credit Suisse First Boston said: "I would be surprised to see an increase in the discount rate but would not be surprised to see the Fed funds rate continue to edge up."

Market rates are expected to go on rising on dollar weakness and fears of inflation. In spite of widespread intervention by central banks in accordance with the Paris agreement on exchange rate stability, the dollar has continued to fall steeply. The weakness of the currency is beginning to fuel fears of inflation, already heightened by the acceleration in consumer prices in the first quarter.

In London, the dollar closed at Y138.30 and DM1.7800 after falling to Y137.25 and DM1.7775 in Tokyo.

In contrast, sterling remained firm against the dollar and mark, closing 1.1 cents up at \$1.6655 and 0.63 pence higher at DM2.9658. The effective exchange rate index rose 0.2 to 72.9.

Confidence that an election was imminent and that the

present Government would be returned were cited as reasons for the pound's strength.

In early trading, yields on long-dated gilts fell below those on US long bonds for the first time in three years. But gilt prices later fell and by the close British yields were again fractionally higher than in the US.

The US Treasury long bond finished trading yielding about 8.83 per cent, compared with long gilt yields of about 8.98 per cent.

Interest rates in Britain are still expected to fall, although three-month money in the interbank market - one important indicator for base rate changes - closed unchanged at 9 1/2 per cent. At that level markets are not yet indicating an imminent cut from the present level of 10 per cent.

Mr Michael O'Brien of Kleinwort Greaves said: "There must be a very good chance that we shall see a 1/2 point cut before the local elections on May 7."

Gold ended at \$470.471 an ounce in London yesterday, well down on the four-year high of \$476.60 at the morning fixing, but still better than the \$464.60-465.20 at Friday's close. The gains followed a rise in the silver price to \$11.40 an ounce, after an opening price of \$10.17 and Friday's closing of \$9.40.



Mr Hajime Tanuma, the Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry speaking to reporters in Tokyo yesterday, will be in London on Thursday for talks with Mr Paul Channon, the Trade and Industry Secretary and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Japanese 'evidence' for the US

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japan has presented the United States with "clear evidence" that imports of American-made semi-conductors are rising and that sales to third countries have been supervised "in an appropriate manner", Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister, said yesterday.

Mr Nakasone said he would call the United States to lift its 100 per cent penalty duties on televisions, power tools and some computers as soon as possible when he travels to Washington on Wednesday.

Both sides should be making efforts to solve the trade imbalance problems, he said.

"We have been making positive efforts toward the further opening of the Japanese market incorporating specific considerations to that end in the budget."

Mr Nakasone cited what he said was American reluctance to cut its coal prices. For coal of comparable quality the US price was \$63 (\$38) per ton, the Australians \$51, and the Chinese price \$45.

The Australians had cut their price by \$5, but US coal exporters refused, leaving a widening price gap.

"Unless the US side tries to reduce the price offered to us by \$5 per ton its very difficult for us to urge Japanese steel mills to buy US coal," he said.

Mr Nakasone said he would call the United States to lift its 100 per cent penalty duties on televisions, power tools and some computers as soon as possible when he travels to Washington on Wednesday.

US hoping to lift trade curbs soon

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan, setting the stage for discussions later this week with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister, said today he hoped trade sanctions against Japan could be lifted soon.

In a speech to the US Chamber of Commerce, Mr Reagan said fines as well as firmness is needed to correct the US trade imbalance.

The final answer to the trade problems between America and Japan is not more hemming and hawing, not more trade sanctions, not more voluntary restraint agreements, it is genuinely fair and open markets on both sides of the Pacific. And the sooner the better," he said.

Mr Reagan, who will confer with Mr Nakasone on Thursday, said he had not wanted to impose a 100 per cent tariff on some Japanese electronic goods but had been forced to do so because of Japan's failure to live up to a semiconductor agreement.

However, the White House today denied a New York Times report that Mr Reagan is expected to tell Mr Nakasone that the US may be able to lift the sanctions by the end of June.

Mr Reagan coupled his generally conciliatory remarks about the US - Japan trade dispute with a blast at tough new trade legislation scheduled to be heard in the House of Representatives from tomorrow.

In an indirect, but obvious reference to an amendment sponsored by Mr Richard Gephardt, the Missouri Congressman who has made trade a major issue in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr Reagan said one "particularly bad proposal" would require retaliation against any nation with a large trade surplus with the US.

"It's better policy to allow for presidents - me or my successors - to have options for dealing with our trade partners," he said.

Inchcape to raise dividend

By Alexandra Jackson

Inchcape's dividend is to increase for the first time since 1980. Results from the international trading company published yesterday, showed pretax profits of £86.1 million for the year to the end of December 1986, up 86 per cent. A 16 per cent increase in the dividend to 21p is recommended. Turnover rose by 9 per cent

to £1,997 billion. Earnings per share rose from 20.4p to 50.2p.

The chairman and chief executive, Mr George Turnbull, said the current year had started well.

The automotive business is the largest part of the group, contributing 61 per cent of operating profits last year.

Tempus, page 22

Chamberlain Phipps' shareholders!

The final closing date for Wardle Storeys' increased offer is 1.00p.m. Friday 1st May 1987

per share

Value of Wardle Storeys' basic increased ordinary offer 174.5p

Chamberlain Phipps' current share price 157.0p

The advertisement is published by J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co. Limited on behalf of Wardle Storeys plc ("Wardle Storeys"). The Directors of Wardle Storeys are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts. The Directors of Wardle Storeys accept responsibility accordingly.

The value of Wardle Storeys' Basic Increased Ordinary Offer and the current Chamberlain Phipps share price are based on the middle market quotations for the ordinary shares of Wardle Storeys and Chamberlain Phipps respectively at 3.30 p.m. on 27th April 1987 as derived from The Stock Exchange Topic Screen.

The Increased Ordinary Offer is final and will not be further increased. If it has not become unconditional as to acceptances on or before 1.00 p.m. on Friday, 1st May 1987, or been declared unconditional as to acceptances on or before 5.00 p.m. on that date, it will lapse. However, the right is reserved to increase and/or extend the Increased Ordinary Offer should the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers so agree.

Hillards defiant as Tesco raises bid by £25 million

By Joe Joseph

Mr Ian MacLaurin, the chairman of the Tesco supermarket chain, has come up with another £25 million to try to gain control of Hillards, the Yorkshire food retailer which has been spurning his advances since early March.

Tesco, which by the end of last week had mustered only a 10 per cent stake, yesterday gave Hillards's shareholders until May 15 to decide on its offer and "final" offer, which values its target at just over £200 million.

News of the new terms lifted Hillards's shares 11p to 345p. Hillards's directors wasted little time in scorning the latest approach.

The chairman, Mr Peter Hartley, who has predicted profits of £10.3 million for the current financial year - growing to £15 million in 1987-8 - swiftly denounced the bid as "a derisory discount offer which would represent a cheap route for Tesco to buy its way into a market in which it has hitherto failed."

Tesco has increased its share terms from around 318.5p to 355p, with a cash alternative raised from 290.5p to 342.6p.

"I think it is a very fair bid and will be successful," Mr MacLaurin said, adding that Tesco had lifted its shareholding in the market yesterday after the new terms were announced.

Hillards has been helped in its defence by having 28.4 per

cent of its stock in the hands of the board and the family, with clients of Cazenove, its stockbroker, speaking for a further 11 per cent.

But the Yorkshire company received a jolt last week from the shop workers' union, Usdaw, which wrote to Hillards employees claiming that "terms and conditions of employment that will be offered by Tesco are better than those you currently have."

Mr Hartley yesterday dismissed Usdaw's move as an attempt to sign up the 7,000 or so Hillards's employees who had been offered the option but had so far chosen not to join Usdaw. Most full-time Tesco staff are members of the union.

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Sale of CNTP shares may trigger full bid

By Michael Tate

A "for sale" sign has gone up over British & Commonwealth Holdings's 44 per cent share stake in Country and New Town Properties, worth £30 million.

By last night Barings, the merchant bank handling the sale, was understood to have received inquiries from a number of companies.

Discussions on how to handle the sale to "secure the long-term future of CNTP and safeguard the interests of shareholders and employees" are taking place with its chairman, Mr Gerald Newton.

However, it seems certain that B&C will want to sell the shares to one buyer - and

such a sale would generate a full-scale bid under City takeover rules.

CNTP, which has interests both in the US and in mainland Europe as well as in Britain, has an impeccable trading record. Its profits rose from £800,000 in 1981-82 to £7.62 million in the year to the end of January, 1986, and is expected to report something similar for the year ended last January.

B&C, which has held the stake in CNTP for many years, has big ambitions of its own in the property sector but insists on having direct control.

Channel tunnel fears recede after rail talks

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Fears of a clash between participants in the Channel tunnel project threatening the entire £4.7 billion scheme receded yesterday after top-level talks between the Eurotunnel consortium and British Rail.

Amid rumours of possible withdrawal from talks by the new Eurotunnel chairman, Mr Alastair Morton, and claims that the consortium is seeking back-door state funding by increasing railway tariffs, it was agreed to continue detailed negotiations for a solution to the funding problems.

Sir Bob Reid, the BR chairman, and leaders of SNCF, the French railways, met Mr Morton for what were described later as "constructive" discussions at which progress was made at several levels. A Eurotunnel spokesman said: "We believe we are moving towards successful agreements over the next couple of weeks."

Although Eurotunnel is retaining its mid-May deadline to reach agreement with BR and SNCF before it can negotiate a £5 billion syndicated loan with 40 international banks, the chances of a deal with the two railway operators yesterday appeared more likely.

Critical meeting ahead on policing the City

Takeover Panel at crossroads

By Lawrence Lever

The role of the Takeover Panel as a supervisor of takeovers and mergers is to be discussed at a critical meeting next week between Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The two ministers will be considering the recommendations of a detailed review of the Panel commissioned in the wake of the Guinness affair.

The Chancellor has been pressing for statutory regulation of takeover activity. Mr Channon has, however, argued that the Panel's non-statutory role should be preserved while the mechanism for detecting breaches of the code and the Companies Act should be strengthened. His view is expected to prevail.

The review is expected to recommend greater exchange of information between British regulatory bodies, tougher sanctions for those who breach the Takeover Code, and a closer link between the Code and the new investor protection rules formulated under the Financial Services Act.

It is understood also to have considered introducing amendments to the Companies Act which would remove the voting rights of nominee shareholders in certain circumstances.

The three-month review was chaired



Divergent: Channon, left, and Lawson

by the Department of Trade and Industry and included representatives from the Panel, the Securities and Investments Board, the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England.

One of the recommendations is expected to be the creation of a chain of information exchange between these bodies and the self-regulating organizations which will be set up under the Financial Services Act.

The idea is for a swift interchange of

information to the authorities concerned - which would activate, where necessary, the powers to appoint inspectors under the Companies Act, the Financial Services Act and the Banking Act.

The review is also understood to have considered the possibility of removing voting rights from certain shareholders which are held in nominee names.

However, lawyers at the DTI have been grappling with the apparent problem of any amendment to the Companies Act along these lines penalizing legitimate uses of nominee companies to hold shares.

Another recommendation will be to strengthen the sanctions which can be imposed for breaches of the Code. The review is expected to make compliance with the Takeover Code a rule of those self-regulating organizations which will be responsible for regulating corporate finance activity.

This would mean that merchant banks and stockbrokers breaching the code face losing their authorisation for their corporate finance business.

It could also lead to them facing actions for damages since a breach of an SRO's conduct of business rules gives the offended party the right to sue for breach of statutory duty.

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International lending at record three-month rise

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Lending by Western banks to institutions in other industrialized countries recorded the largest-ever quarterly increase in the last three months of 1986. International banking assets held by banks in Japan are now almost equivalent to the total for France and West Germany combined.

According to the latest figures published by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, cross-border lending expanded by \$209 billion (£130 billion) on an exchange rate adjusted basis.

The figures show the increasing dominance of Japanese financial institutions in world banking and capital markets. Japan, despite its huge current account surplus, was also the second-largest borrower after the United States from international capital markets.

Most of the increase in lending came from Japan, where the opening of its offshore banking market caused cross-border lending to surge by \$124 billion.

That is four times the increase recorded in the final quarter of the previous year. In the second half of last year, the rise in gross cross-border lending was twice as high as in the corresponding period of the year before.

The BIS report says 90 per cent of the overall increase in cross-border lending resulted from interbank lending. Most of this was due to the opening of the Japanese offshore market in December 1985. At the end of last year the market had grown to total assets worth \$93.7 billion.

The increasing involvement of Japanese banks in the securities market, the manage-

ment of interest rate positions and the movement of business abroad after financial deregulation in Japan also contributed to the rise in cross-border lending.

Although Japanese banks moved large amounts of money abroad to finance their new offshore centres, the Japanese offshore market also stimulated lending to other financial centres in the Far East, including Hong Kong and Singapore.

At the same time, dollars formed a smaller part of the overall lending, rising by \$77.9 billion over the quarter — slightly less than in the previous three months.

Growth in cross-border lending in other currencies, such as marks, Swiss francs, yen and sterling jumped from \$17.5 billion to \$27.5 billion. Japanese institutions also

accounted for most of the increase in borrowing from banks in Britain and America. They took two-thirds of the \$27.5 billion increase in overseas lending by US banks.

However, the buoyancy of domestic US credit demand meant the country remained a net importer of funds. External US liabilities rose by \$33.5 billion during the quarter.

The increase in overseas lending by British banks dropped from \$44.1 billion to \$16.6 billion, but most of the rise was due to interbank transactions with Japan, the BIS said.

The amount of credit outstanding through the international banking market net of double counting deposits was up about \$50 billion during the quarter, the report said.

Japanese investors count their options as shares take a dive

From Colin Campbell Tokyo

Japanese investment managers believe yesterday's record fall on the Tokyo stock market — down 831 points at 23,072.41 — is only the start of a long overdue shake-out and that the Tokyo stock market has further to go.

The index could ease further to 20,000 as speculative money temporarily moves out of the market on growing fears of a trade war, and the yen-dollar rate continues to fluctuate violently. Yesterday, the dollar hit a record low against the yen.

The paradox is a strong currency at a time of a soaring stock market, which has seen the Nikkei stock average more than double in the past two years, driving the market average price earnings ratio to more than 60.

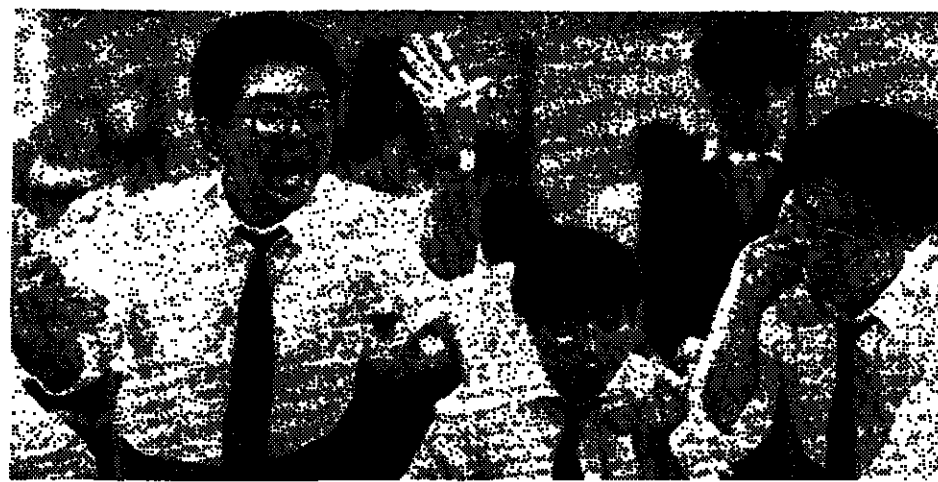
Overseas investors find Tokyo's market hard to fathom, especially when the outlook for corporate earnings is poor, which a trade war will only make worse.

That price/earnings ratio compares with an average P/E of 18.1 times in New York at the end of February and 15.1 in London. The message has not been lost on foreign investors who have been net sellers in Tokyo for some time. Domestic investors are now waking up. But then to Japanese minds, price/earnings ratios do not really matter — how can they when the ratio on the transportation sector is 926.2 and 127.1 on housebuilding-real estate shares?

The quandary lies in the options for Japanese investment funds. Such is the weight of funds that the annual net capital flow of the institutions alone at ¥100 trillion (\$429 billion) is sufficient to buy the London market in the morning and the Frankfurt stock market in the afternoon.

Land is now only for multi-millionaires in a country where space is at a premium and a central Tokyo cemetery is worth more than most houses; the dollar has let investors down too often; and gold as an investment vehicle passes by most Japanese.

As the president of the world's fourth-largest com-



Breaking records: Tokyo's foreign exchange dealers battle with the falling dollar yesterday

pany by market capitalization, Mr Yoshitaka Tabuchi of Nomura International, admits, the Japanese can spell the word "gold" but it hardly features in their thoughts as an alternative to the stock market.

Despite the Bank of Japan's ability to spread — and, therefore, protect — her battered holdings of dollars and diversify her assets, gold holdings represented only a modest 3.5 per cent of total official reserves at the end of 1985, and that situation is unlikely to change.

If the stock market is one problem, what attitude to adopt over the May \$28 billion Treasury Bond auction is another. Japan has been a heavy backer of US bonds, but now institutional investors are nursing staggering losses, with unofficial estimates topping the ¥5 trillion level.

Yield differentials to compensate for expected further falls in the dollar are not yet tempting enough, and if Japanese investors were happy to invest \$10 billion (\$6.5 billion) in US bonds as late as February, they certainly turned their backs in March, when according to market estimates a mere \$2 billion was invested.

Mr Richard Koo, formerly of the US Federal Reserve Bank and now senior economist at Nomura Research Institute, believes when the dollar next improves will be the ideal opportunity to retreat.

Mr Toyo Gyoten, vice min-

ister of finance for International Affairs, says currencies are going to remain volatile until investors are convinced the problems of trade balances have been resolved, but there is no evidence of that happening yet.

Japan readily admits it has a problem with its trade balance and current account surplus, which has led to world trade tensions and threatens to lead to a further twist of the sanctions screw. However, economists argue that while the world looks quite different if one looks at yen figures, which prove that Japan's exports went down and imports rose last year.

For its part, Japan — both officially and within industry — is trying to reduce its massive surplus and improve the climate of international trade relations. Unless the world is to return to protectionism, Japan accepts she needs trading partners as much as they need her.

To this end, the cash rich industrial giants are setting up production units overseas (by 1990 Japan expects to be making 2 million Japanese cars abroad and Hitachi said the group plant in Wales would be expanding from colour television production into microwave ovens) and are attempting to buy more from the West.

To feed a domestic-led consumption boom at home, fundamental changes in Japan's traditional way of eco-

nomie life are planned, using the blueprint of the Maekawa report. The final report of the Maekawa findings, issued last week, admits Japan's high current account surplus "cannot be allowed to continue", proposes reforms of the tax system to move savings, and suggests cutting working hours.

The work ethic is still strong in Japan; workers have to be encouraged to take holidays. Only with increased leisure time can a consumer revival be expected.

But there is a genuine cry for Western nations so critical of Japan's success to do something about their economies.

"A see-saw has two ends," one economist said, "and so far there is no evidence that America, for instance, has suffered either damage or loss. Let American interest rates rise and let that in turn threaten their mortgage rate — then perhaps the Americans will get the message that their economy is the sick one."

The US and the EEC have already given warning that unless Japan acts quickly there will be stormy weather ahead, and ahead of the Reagan-Nakasone talks tomorrow, Japan's discount rate — despite two cuts already — is expected to be cut again as a demonstration of faith.

Japan, in turn, will look for a similar friendly act from America — the best of which would be a lifting of the trade sanctions already in place.

US plans to reform laws on takeovers

From Bailey Morris Washington

Two powerful members of the US House of Representatives yesterday introduced comprehensive legislation designed to correct abuses associated with the takeover scandals on Wall Street.

Mr John Dingell of Michigan and Mr Edward Markey of Massachusetts, chairmen of the House committees which regulate the securities industry, introduced a Bill which would ban green-mail, golden parachutes, poison pills and other abuses associated with takeovers.

The proposed Bill comes just two weeks after more restrictive legislation introduced in the Senate by Mr William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate banking committee.

Together, the two Bills represent the Congressional response to the insider trading scandal and the determination of Congress to pass legislation this year rewriting the rules of corporate takeovers.

Mr Dingell introduced his Bill on a day in which US Government officials made a breakthrough in their investigation of the investment house of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc according to Wall Street officials.

Industry sources said government prosecutors conducting the insider trading probe have obtained the co-operation of a high level Drexel official.

He is said to be co-operating with the government which is investigating the practices of both Drexel and its star employee, Mr Michael Milken, who is known on Wall Street as "the junk-bond king". A Drexel official would not confirm or deny the report.

"We have instructed all of our people to co-operate with the government's investigation," the spokesman said. But industry officials said the co-operation of a Drexel official, capable of interpreting critical documents, is extremely important to the government's investigation of collusion in the industry. The only previous witness against Drexel was Mr Ivan Boesky, the arbitrator, who pleaded guilty last week to a conspiracy charge.

Wall Street officials said yesterday they were surprised and pleased that the legislation proposed by Mr Dingell was more lenient than had been anticipated.

"The legislation is not intended to stop constructive merger activity but rather to restore stability to our financial markets by curbing the abusive and unfair tactics of both raiders and management," Mr Dingell said.

The launch this year of a new British-built rival to the Ford Sierra and Vauxhall Cavalier will return Coventry-based Peugeot Talbot to profit following increased losses in 1986.

Mr Geoffrey Whalen, managing director of Peugeot Talbot, said: "When we get the new Peugeot 405 model in production we should be making a reasonable profit." He indicated this would mean profits exceeding £10 million. Last year, pretax losses increased from £12.8 million in 1985 to £14.9 million.

Britain's 600,000 cars a year fleet market has been dominated by Ford, Vauxhall and Austin Rover, with the Sierra, Cavalier and Montego-size models accounting for almost half the sales. In its first year Peugeot expects the 405 to

achieve half the Montego's British sales. It will be launched in France at the end of May and production will begin in September at Ryton, near Coventry. Last year output at Ryton of the smaller 309 model was increased from 750 a week to 1,200. The introduction of the 405 will eventually boost output to 2,400 cars a week and create up to 1,000 jobs with the step up to two-shift working. Mr Whalen said a night shift would only be considered if demand would sustain increased output.

In 1986 Ryton countered the flow of 56,000 imported Peugeot models by building several thousand left-hand-drive 309s for export to the Continent. Mr Whalen told *The Times* he expected the 405 would also be exported.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

The tide turns again Trafalgar's way

With the contented air of a benign and worldly Anglican bishop Sir Nigel Brookes re-ceived back the QE2 on Saturday, "with reservations." The reservations however were small — cabins, corridors, penthouses and public rooms were like the unfinished sets of a major musical a week before opening night — and Lloyd Werft was assured of the final 17 per cent of the contracted price. The Bremerhaven yard would have the ship looking right in time for Southampton and the Princess of Wales tomorrow.

Trafalgar House's decision to extend the active life of the last great ocean liner well into the 21st century adds lustre to the company's reputation: the opportunity of preserving history and excellence does not come often to a commercial organization and is seldom taken when it does. At a cost in excess of £100 million Lloyd Werft, in six months, stripped out the two original John Brown steam turbines and replaced them with nine MAN-B&W diesel electric units. The QE2 now boasts the largest ship propulsion plant in civil use. Her service speed is 28.5 knots, her maximum speed was officially measured last week over five miles at 33.2 knots. From 30.5 knots to stop took 3½ minutes and 1.1 miles, whereas before she needed 13 minutes and 1.7 miles. Fuel costs should fall by 40 per cent; flexibility and reliability in scheduling crossings and cruises will be increased.

Taken with improvements and refurbishments in accommodation, public areas and passenger services, the QE2 is reborn. Lloyd Werft's achievement is remarkable, emphasizing the sad decline of the British shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry which was not in a position to

tender seriously for the Cunard contract. It is a particular tribute to Lloyd Werft's chairman, Eckart Knoth, 50, an engineer who had a hand in the construction of the first 200,000-ton supertankers for Esso. He moved his office into the QE2 while the work was being done, aware not only of the harsh financial penalties of failing to meet his commitments but of the eyes of his fellow Germans who also knew that more than cost penalties were at stake.

An enthusiast with a fine sense of humour, he had the huge asset of men working in harmony with managers, and the character to persuade his employees to work a 56-hour week, and sometimes a 70-hour week, when their union was busy negotiating for 35 hours. Lloyd Werft has carried out 40 major conversions in 12 years. Herr Knoth may or may not have made money from the QE2 contract —

The tide is also turning for Trafalgar House. The shares have already begun to come out of the shadow of its ill-timed venture into oil and gas and a durable venture may have to wait until oil prices are firmly on a rising trend. But it may not. Trafalgar is returning with greater concentration and conviction to its original core businesses.

Sir Nigel believes that the turning point for the group came last year with the contract to build the Dartford Bridge. The renaissance of the QE2 is "a milestone." The proposal for a privately funded second Severn Bridge could find favour with a third Thatcher Government, especially as the chairman is again viewed in a favourable light by the lady herself. A third Bosphorus bridge and who knows the heights Trafalgar might climb? It might be premature even to write off EuroRoute!

Historic Atlantic crossing

The gilt market glimpsed Nirvana yesterday morning, only to be overcome by nerves by the afternoon. But one of the great ceremonial events in financial markets, the symbolic and sustained crossing of long bond yields between London and New York, is not far away.

Early yesterday morning, as brokers assembled for their daily briefings, the yield on long gilts briefly dropped below those on US Treasuries. It did not last. Gilt yields suffered from an attack of vertigo — prices, far from rising to consolidate the new position, dropped by around ¾ points on the day.

The yield on the representative long gilt, Treasury 11½ per cent 2003/07, dropped to 8.8 per cent, a shade under that on the bellwether US long bond, 7½ per cent 2016, which was around 8.85 per cent, after a sharp fall in US bond prices in Tokyo. But by the end of the day the yields were, respectively, 8.98 per cent in London and 8.82 per cent in New York.

After the epic rises of last week, the gilt market had just run out of breath.

But there is every reason to believe that it will be back for a second go very soon. Traders on Wall Street are already growing nervous about next week's \$29 billion quarterly Treasury refinancing. There is the threat, now ever-present, that the Japanese will steer clear of it. Long bond yields could rise to 9 per cent or above.

US bond yields have matched the progress of the dollar. High from the start of 1983 to the autumn of 1985, they turned down soon after the September, 1985, Plaza agreement to push down the dollar. The logical implication of the Louvre accord on currencies, or "Plaza Two," as Nigel Lawson probably now regrets describing it, is higher bond yields as US interest rates edge higher. The gilt market will regard the crossing of yields with New York as one barrier, but the 8.75 per cent level as a more important one. Yields below this would be taking the market into areas last explored in the early 1970s. For this to be reached in a pre-election period shows how small a risk premium is currently attached to gilts.

Peugeot Talbot puts faith in 405

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

The launch this year of a new British-built rival to the Ford Sierra and Vauxhall Cavalier will return Coventry-based Peugeot Talbot to profit following increased losses in 1986.

Mr Geoffrey Whalen, managing director of Peugeot Talbot, said: "When we get the new Peugeot 405 model in production we should be making a reasonable profit." He indicated this would mean profits exceeding £10 million. Last year, pretax losses increased from £12.8 million in 1985 to £14.9 million.

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Slow down likely in advertising

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Advertising turnover last year rose just over 10 per cent in real terms, after allowing for the effects of inflation, but with some general slowing down now discernible, an increase of about 8 per cent is expected this year.

This emerged yesterday from the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) whose annual report for 1986 says that preliminary estimates indicate that turnover rose by about 15 per cent to about £3.1 billion. On a current prices analysis (1980 based) the turnover was £2.76 billion, an increase in real terms of 10.4 per cent in 1985.

After discounting inflation, turnover at advertising agencies increased by 70 per cent in real terms since 1976 compared with a 22 per cent

increase in GNP. Productivity in agencies improved — virtually the same staff numbers were employed in 1986 as 10 years previously.

The gross percentage increase in turnover last year was a marked improvement on the previous year which had seen a rise of about 5 per cent. It was in 1985 that television advertising rate increases slackened. Last year, higher rates of increase returned and the trend is growing.

There has been speculation that declines in television audiences could mean fewer advertising bookings. This leaves a question mark over whether television advertising rates will continue to grow as much as they have been doing.

Tin Council given its last lease of life

By Colin Narborough

The 23 governments behind the International Tin Council yesterday gave the insolvent commodity body what is almost certainly its last lease of life.

But the two-year extension of the Sixth International Tin Agreement from July 1, formally approved in London, only allows the organization to continue with its statistical work and industry studies.

It contains none of the economic provisions that formed the core activity of the ITC prior to the collapse of its buffer stock arrangements in the autumn of 1985.

In the event of the ITC's legal battles with its creditors continuing after the extension expires, an outside chance remains of a nucleus organisation being kept on beyond June, 1989.

A flurry of the legal actions

against the ITC begins in the High Court today with the hearing of the case brought by the London Metal Exchange trader Machine Watson to have a receiver appointed for the ITC over the trader's £6 million claim.

Metal brokers and banks owed hundreds of millions by the ITC will be pursuing further action in the English courts in the weeks ahead and parallel moves are expected

soon in the Dutch and Canadian courts.

The British Government has said the English courts have no jurisdiction over the ITC, and has rejected any responsibility.

In the absence of any ITC mechanism for stabilizing the tin market, the Association of Tin Producing Countries have agreed to limit combined exports to 96,000 tonnes for one year from March 1.

Paine in the Stock Exchange

What some of the Stock Exchange old guard see as one of the more irritating anomalies in the new order could shortly be cleared up. Behind their chagrin is the appointment of Alan Nash of US securities house Paine Webber as chairman of the Foreign Equity Market Committee. This committee will heavily influence the procedures to be followed as globalisation of the markets continues, yet Paine is not a member of the Stock Exchange. There are other non-members on the committee, but Mr Nash's elevated role has made him a more visible target. Given last year's merger of ISRO with the Stock Exchange, and the involvement of international trading, Mr Nash does not find his position as particularly anomalous. "I can see it existing like this for some time, until membership criteria are established and we have installed guidelines for reporting," said Mr Nash. Long before that, his situation is likely to have been resolved, for Paine Webber is believed to have applied for membership of the Stock Exchange, a rumour Mr Nash neither confirms nor denies.

Tara's halls Those who accuse the Chancellor's monetary policy of being all at sea probably found support yesterday in the Government's choice of respondent to a Lords question on the European Monetary System. It was Lord Brabazon of Tara. Par-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Inchcape in the stars

As Inchcape does much of its trading in the Far East, where great store is set on apparent coincidences, it could be read as an omen that a pair of interesting configurations have appeared in the company. It now has ten divisions: five are to be given special attention, five will rely on their own momentum. The five go-go companies also take alphabetical precedence. Yesterday's figures are intriguing, too. Profits for '86 were up by 86 per cent to £86 million. Eight is regarded as the luckiest of numbers in certain dialects, so its repeated appearance is auspicious.

Treasury watchers might well conclude from the choice of noble lord that the EMS issue is well on a truly on the backburner for the time being.

Forget the falling dollar. Forget the deficit. Forget the waves made by Ivan Boesky and the other side. Wall St is still the place to be if the price of stock market seats is as good a guide. Last week, we reported one changing hands at \$850,000 (£512,000). That level was topped Friday when a seat went for \$1.1 million.

Clean reports

Some reports to shareholders are not worth the paper they are written on. Not so with the latest accounts from Johnson Group Cleaners. Copies might even be sent by registered post as they are worth £30 each. The value lies not in the directors' report, priceless as it no doubt is, but in the back of the book, holding 12 £250 vouchers for the company's dry-cleaning outlets.

"Forgive me for saying so, but you don't look strong enough to lift a trade sanction"

Missing the boats

One face missing from the thousands of spectators who came to watch five square riggers set sail for Australia from Tower Bridge was that of Sir John Page. Fifty, because for the past five years the genial Tory MP for Harrow West has been chairman of the British Committee of the First Fleet Re-enactment voyage. A board meeting kept Sir John, aged 67, away from the culmination of five years of planning the journey, although, as it was funded mainly by the Australians, he was not passing the hat around. A self-confessed land-lubber, Sir John's interest in the voyage was sparked by his niece, who is married to Dr Jonathan King, the great-great-grandson of the man who organized the first voyage 200 years ago.

Philip Gidley King. After drumming up enthusiasm among his fellow MPs of all parties, Sir John was about as far away from the briny as it is possible in England — Watford — when Tower Bridge was raised. Water would have been on his mind, however. The hat he was wearing yesterday was that of chairman of the Colne Valley Water Company.

● The maxim "If you can't say something good, don't say anything" has been followed by Jay L. Warner, author of a title which some might think could enter the *Smallest Book in the World* competition. *The Complete Book of Wall St. Ethics* comes with 158 blank pages.

Ray Heath

Autolease
THE BIG PROFESSIONALS IN VEHICLE LEASING

BIRMINGHAM
021 707 0490
LONDON
01 253 6876

A BSG International Company

The prices in this section refer to Friday's trading

[illegible]

Portfolio —Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily dividend. Add this to the overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Code or Note
1	Harris Queensway	Dairies, Stores	
2	Barratt Doves	Building, Roads	
3	Draxton	Industrial A-D	
4	Giffels	Food	
5	Lafite Pude	Dairies, Stores	
6	Low (Wm)	Food	
7	Bagebridge Brick	Building, Roads	
8	Hewson	Industrial A-D	
9	Hickson	Chemicals, Plastics	
10	Conoco	Electricals	
11	Aerostar	Industrial A-D	
12	Seaton	Industrial A-D	
13	Home Farm	Food	
14	Imry Ltd	Property	
15	Morgan Grenfell	Bank, Discount	
16	Grampian Hides	Industrial A-D	
17	Seaton Clark	Industrial A-D	
18	Microgen	Electricals	
19	Veropent	Building, Roads	
20	Net And Bk	Bank, Discount	
21	Stratford (S&W)	Industrial A-D	
22	Belmont	Industrial A-D	
23	P.E. International	Electricals	
24	Britannia Security	Electricals	
25	Time Products	Dairies, Stores	
26	Sh Ives Co	Paper, Print, Adv	
27	Glestone	Property	
28	Scott TV	Chemicals, TV	
29	Atkins Bros	Textiles	
30	Cray Elect	Electricals	
31	Alexandra Wharfedale	Industrial A-D	
32	Eng Chm Clay (Int)	Industrial A-D	
33	Chm Nicholas	Industrial A-D	
34	Evans of Leeds	Textiles	
35	Ne-Smith Inds	Industrial L-R	
36	Jeapay	Motor, Aircraft	
37	Combined English	Dairies, Stores	
38	Scott Greenham	Industrial S-Z	
39	Hopkinson	Industrial A-D	
40	Chamberlain & Hill	Industrial A-D	
41	Jordan (Thomas)	Industrial A-D	
42	Wyndham Eng	Industrial S-Z	
43	Woodworth (Int)	Dairies, Stores	
44	Woodside	Oil, Gas	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of 28.00 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUNDAY
BRITISH FUNDS						

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
2	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
3	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
4	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
5	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
6	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
7	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
8	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
9	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
10	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
11	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
12	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
13	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
14	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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24	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
25	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
26	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
27	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
28	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
29	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
30	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
31	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
32	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
33	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
34	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
35	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
36	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
37	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
38	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
39	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
40	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
41	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
42	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
43	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
44	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
45	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
46	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
47	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
48	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
49	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
50	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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64	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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68	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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74	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
75	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
76	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
77	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
78	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
79	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
80	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
81	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
82	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
83	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
84	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
85	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
86	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
87	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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96	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
97	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
98	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
99	100	95	100	95	-5	-5.0
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FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
115	107%	104%	102%	102%	114%	11.3
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100	95%	104%	102%	101%	9.2	9.2
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The unit calculates and displays a numeric response to a challenge from the system, which the user enters into his terminal. Then the computer checks the response and, if correct, allows access.

After 25 years, Cobol still remains the dominant programming language, in the commercial sector at least. But Cobol programmers, now much in demand, will need to graft on extra skills to ensure that their long-term career prospects remain good. A

father of cybernetics, Norbert Wiener, wrote nearly 40 years ago that it seemed to him that an average man of mediocre attainments would have nothing to offer which it was worth anyone's money to buy.

Second prize is a holiday on Majorca for two, valued at £1,000. There will be accommodation in the five-star Formentor Hotel in the north of the island and the Spanish tourist office is arranging a visit to the de Randa monastery associated



The prize is a trophy and £3,000 of software. Closing date is May 29. Details from: Business Challenge, 79 Murray Road, London SW19 4PF; phone 01-947 6381.

CMG Computer Management Group (UK) Ltd or any of its subsidiaries, and those employees' families.

This allows programmers to develop a rough idea of the system within a day or so and to produce the final version

MORSE COMPUTERS 78 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LS.
Telephone 01-831 0544 Telex 262546

HORSE COMPUTERS 78 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LS
Telephone 01-831 0644. Telex 267545

P O R T E X Portex is developed and marketed by Chesweringham Radiation Systems, South Bank Technopark, 90 London Road, London SE1 8LN. Tel: 01 422 2621. Available from your local PL Dealer.

Now made in Britain

1Mb RAM/20 Mb Hard Disk

53 Ormside Way,
Holmesthorpe Industrial
Estate, Redhill, Surrey

A SMALLER PRICE TOTAL FOR QUALITY

[illegible]

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL DIRECTOR HOME OWNERSHIP

Virtually any available building or site in the City of Westminster is, potentially, a 'highly desirable residence' - a situation graphically demonstrated by housing prices in Central London. As a Council we are dedicated to improving the balance of the community, not only through promoting the right to buy for council tenants, but by creating opportunities for low cost, private sector home ownership. In such a high cost area, this represents a challenge that will call upon all your considerable talents and resources.

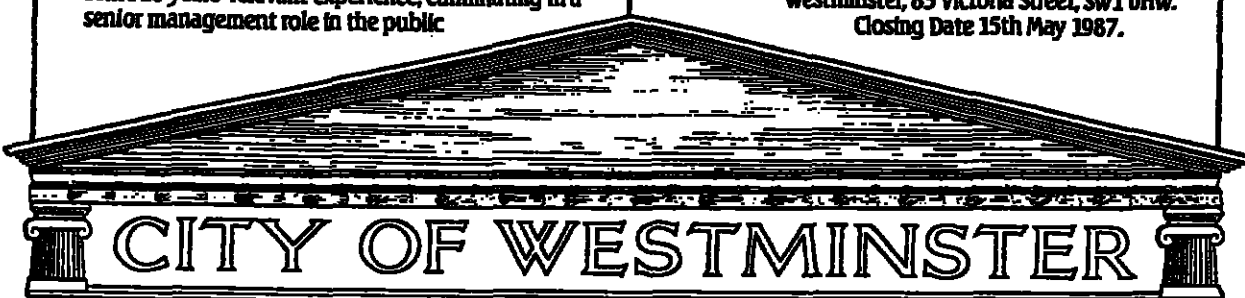
Your role will be both interventionist and innovative. Reporting to our Divisional Director (Private Sector) you will investigate and implement ways and means of using private finance to fund low and medium cost scheme developments, intervening in the private market to facilitate residents' buy-outs, encouraging residents to form a company in order to acquire their own homes from existing landlords and promoting new forms of housing agencies.

Probably in your early to mid 30's and educated to degree level or beyond, you must be professionally qualified - RICS, FSWA or equivalent will be a significant advantage. We would also expect you to have gained some 10 years' relevant experience, culminating in a senior management role in the public

or private sector, hopefully encompassing both. In addition to your accomplished management skills, your personal qualities must include drive, vision and the sheer persuasion to get your ideas across, accepted and implemented. Clearly you must have a good understanding of the way the private sector works and be able to make useful contacts with key figures and motivators in this area. Starting salary will be £18,381 and we can offer a number of attractive benefits. These include 25 days annual leave, annual season ticket loan, restaurant facilities and relocation expenses where appropriate.

It is our objective to make an impact on the current patterns of tenure in Westminster in favour of individual residents so that we can build stable, residential communities. If you feel you can be the agent to bring about this change, please contact us now.

For further information please speak to Paul Bayler, Divisional Director on 01-798 2576. Alternatively send your CV quoting ref HSE 11 to The Personnel Officer, Housing Department, City of Westminster, 83 Victoria Street, SW1 0HW. Closing Date 15th May 1987.



Planning Lawyer

HARROW

up to £17,898

Property Services is one of the divisions in Harrow Council's busy Legal Department. It provides a complete professional in-house service for all property, conveyancing, landlord and tenant, planning, land charges and allied matters.

In this post, you can expect to gain experience in a wide range of planning matters including inquiry advocacy, written representation appeals, section 52 and similar agreements, and possibly some conveyancing. The work is varied and often non-routine.

We're committed to progress; we've installed LEXIS, have a well stocked library and make extensive use of word processing. We sponsor our staff to attend courses and encourage individual career development.

Are you keen, innovative and interested in a career in planning and development? If so, ring us for further details and an application form. Ideally, we're looking for a solicitor or barrister with two or more years post-qualifying experience, but we're willing to consider good candidates with less than that.

Harrow is in a pleasant part of north-west London: easy access to the City/Weat End, and with its own large areas of country park and green belt. The Civic Centre offices are modern and there's a subsidised staff restaurant, 35 hour flexible working week, and at least 23 working days' holiday annually. Interest-free season ticket loans. We offer a good relocation package, and Harrow's own DIYSO (Shared Ownership) might help if you are a First Time Buyer. Come and join our team. Ring Gerald Balabanoff (01-863 5671 ext 2280) for an informal chat or write/ring Miss Evelyn Brown, Room 123, Dept of Law & Administration, P.O. Box 2, Civic Centre, Harrow, HAT 2UH (01-863 5671 ext 2327) for full details and an application form.

Harrow Legal
an equal opportunity employer

GENERAL MANAGER

For the Country's largest District Health Authority

Leicestershire Health Authority is the largest District Health Authority in England, providing health services to a population of over 870,000. It employs 15,600 staff and has an annual revenue budget of £155M. The Authority provides a very comprehensive range of health services, including its own Ambulance Service. It has eight units of management (three for acute services, three community, one mental health services and one mental handicap) and has strong links with the University of Leicester Medical School.

Considerable management changes have been brought about as a result of the implementation of general management. There is a full and extensive programme of change to services within the district.

We are seeking an innovative District General Manager with leadership skills, proven managerial experience and a flair for public relations. Candidates should have a record of achievement at a senior level within a large complex organisation.

Salary is £36,850 p.a. (plus opportunities for performance-related pay). Application forms (returnable to the Authority's Chairman) and information packages from Director of Personnel & Management Services, Leicestershire Health Authority, 20-28 Princess Road West, Leicester, LE1 6TY. Tel: (0533) 559777 Ext. 317.

Closing Date: 14th May, 1987. (Interviews will be held on 16th/17th June 1987).

Leicestershire Health Service

THE TIMES
TO PLACE YOUR
PUBLIC
APPOINTMENTS
IN
THE TIMES
PLEASE TELEPHONE
01-481 1066
NOW.



**THE GOVERNMENT OF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
Department of Works

Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

- Operations/Construction**
- ENGINEERS CLASS 4**
Deputy Regional Manager (1)
Provincial Manager (8)
Senior Engineer Construction (1)
Road Maintenance Engineer (1)
- ENGINEERS CLASS 3**
Provincial Civil Engineer (5)
Project Engineer Roads (1)
- ENGINEERS CLASS 3**
Roads Design (1)
Bridges Design (1)
- General Engineering**
- ENGINEERS CLASS 4**
Structural (1)
Electrical & Mechanical (1)
- ARCHITECTS CLASS 4**
Team Leader (2)
- QUANTITY SURVEYOR**
Class 4 (1)
- ENGINEERS CLASS 2 (1)**
Local Government - Design
- SENIOR WORKS SUPERVISOR**
Civil - Level 13 (2)
- WORKS SUPERVISORS**
Civil - Level 11 (5)
Building - Level 11 (3)
- Supervising Draftsmen**
Roads - Level 14 (2)
- ENGINEERS CLASS 3**
Materials Testing (1)
- ARCHITECTS CLASS 3**
Project Architect (2)
- QUANTITY SURVEYORS**
Class 3 (2)
- Survey**
- SURVEYOR CLASS 4 (1)**
- SURVEYORS CLASS 3 (2)**

The number of positions vacant is indicated in brackets.
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT:

- Three year contract - married or single status.
- Gratuity of 24% of base salary, payable in instalments based on 2%.
- Annual salary adjustment based on cost-of-living increase.
- Fares paid to and from Papua New Guinea.
- Six weeks annual leave per year with mid-contract leave fares to and from place of recruitment.
- Furnished accommodation at nominal cost.
- Education subsidies for dependent children.
- Base salary paid in PNG Kina and subject to local tax.

SALARIES (Excluding Gratuity):

Professional	Technical
Class 4 K22,930	Level 14 K18,230
Class 3 K21,080	Level 13 K16,550
Class 2 K19,230	Level 11 K17,170

The exchange rate on 30/3/87 was UK£1.00 = K1.00.
Interested persons can obtain further details and application forms from:

The Recruitment Officer
Papua New Guinea Consulate
PO Box 4201
Sydney NSW 2001
Tel: (02) 295151. Telex: 20263 Kundu
Interviews will be held in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne in June/July 1987.

If you're searching for a first rate career opportunity in a superb area where sailing, horse riding, walking and excellent beaches are literally on the doorstep, congratulations, because your search is over!

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Salary to £13,653 Post No A3

We urgently require an enthusiastic and capable individual to join our busy legal department team based in the heart of the beautiful New Forest at Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

The exceptionally attractive New Forest District has a resident population of 153,000, and is the third largest in Hampshire. It faces a wide range of issues both urban and rural and as a result your work will be varied and complex with a leaning towards the contentious side. Advocacy skills combined with an interest in Planning Law and Leisure Services would be a distinct advantage.

If you have good problem solving abilities and can work effectively under pressure, this is a rewarding opportunity not to be overlooked. If you would like to discuss this post in more detail, please contact the Solicitor in the Council, Paul Croft on Lyndhurst (042 128) 3121 Extension 194. An attractive relocation package will be offered to the successful candidate.

For an application form and job description please contact the Personnel Section, New Forest District Council, Appletree Court, Lyndhurst, Hampshire SO43 7PA, or telephone Lyndhurst (042 128) 3121 extension 173, quoting the appropriate post number.

Closing date for receipt of application form is 15th May 1987.

Previous applicants need not apply.

NEW FOREST
DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH CORPORATION
(Established 1611)

THE CORPORATION, THE ANCIENT
LONDON-SCOTTISH CHARITY SEEKS A

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND SECRETARY

The Work:
The Corporation is concerned with Scots in need or distress, particularly elderly Scots in London and the Home Counties.

Duties:
The successful applicant will act as Chief Executive and Secretary to the Committee of Management. He will have proven leadership and administrative ability, will take a keen and sympathetic interest in developing the Corporation's work and will act as the Corporation's representative in its contacts with other bodies.

Remuneration:
The Corporation seeks a Chief Executive of high calibre and is prepared to pay a salary commensurate with the abilities required of him.

The Corporation's Bye-Laws require that the Secretary be of Scottish descent.

Further details and Application Form are obtainable from:

The Secretary, The Royal Scottish Corporation, 37 Kings Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8BS.

Applications should be received by 18 May 1987.

Deputy Director

The National Consumer Council represents the UK consumer. It is our job to promote the consumer interest to government, national industry and commerce, and public, private and professional services. The Council is funded by the Department of Trade and Industry.

We are looking for a Deputy Director who will head the newly combined policy and development divisions as well as deputise for the Director across the whole range of his responsibilities.

As head of the new division the Deputy Director will direct research on consumer issues and oversee development work with consumer representatives nationwide. He/she will advise Council on its policies and on the structure and content of the annual work programme, and will manage the staff and other resources of the division. His/her wider responsibilities will include public representation and advocacy of the Council's policies and close liaison with Council members and their committees.

The successful candidate will have the intellectual range, the personal skills and substantial relevant work experience to fulfil this important role.

Salary: Senior Principal Grade - £18,020 - £24,302 plus £1465 London Weighting all subject to review April 1987.

For further information and application form please telephone

Shirley Hancock,
National Consumer Council
20 Grosvenor Gardens,
London SW1W 0DH 01-730-3469
Closing date for completed forms:
Friday 15 May 1987

NCC
National Consumer Council

If your skill is here, you're probably wanted there.

Craft Teachers/ Instructors

General Crafts, Nigeria ☐
Tool Development, Nigeria ☐
Knitting & Crochet, Nigeria ☐
Sewing & Dressmaking, Nigeria ☐

Accounts Trainers/ Instructors

Accounts Trainers (7 posts), Zambia ☐
Accounts Tutor, Cooperative College, Tanzania ☐
Accounts Trainer, Sudan ☐

Accountants (2 posts), Papua New Guinea

Accounts Lecturer, Indonesia ☐

Pharmacy Lecturers/ Tutors

Pharmacy Lecturers (2 posts), Zambia ☐
Pharmacy Tutor, Malawi ☐

Physiotherapy Lecturers/ Tutors

Physiotherapy Lecturer, Zambia ☐
Physiotherapy Tutor, Bangladesh ☐

Skills taken for granted in this country are vital to members of poorer Third World communities.

In a world which by and large does nothing about poverty and injustice (let alone hunger), VSO volunteers work directly with those seeking to become more self-reliant.

No one can change the world. But as a VSO volunteer, you could make a world of difference.

You should be without dependants and willing to work for the local rate of pay. Postings are for two years - although many choose to stay longer - and most U.K. employers should be prepared to grant leave of absence.

For more information please complete and return.



I'm interested
I have the following training experience

Name

Address

VSO SUPPORTS
WALK FOR THE WORLD

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 9 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW. (24p S & E appreciated)

A vacancy exists at the RN and RM Children's Home Waterlooville for an ASSISTANT OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

The Home is a charitable trust set up to care for children of service personnel. The successful applicant must be qualified with CSE or COSW and able to take charge in the absence of the Officer-in-Charge.

Salary NJC 25 plus a sleeping-in allowance.

Hours: basic 40 per week, worked on a rota basis. Clean driving license essential. Post is non-resident.

Applications in writing only to: Mrs J. Thorpe, RN and RM Children's Office, HMS Nelson, Portsmouth PO1 3NH, (0238)

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Advice – without prejudice

Commerce/Industry

Commercial £20,000 + Car
Our client is a major engineering multi-national. They are seeking a high calibre solicitor for their London office to handle a wide range of company/commercial work in an international environment. Applicants should have at least 1 year's relevant experience.

September Qualifiers

If you are due to be admitted as a solicitor in the autumn, we can help you to decide upon the wide range of opportunities that we currently have available both in private practice and in industry. If you are considering a move on qualifying, we would be delighted to hear from you.

Private Practice

Company/Commercial Up to £30,000
Our client, a medium sized City firm, is currently seeking a high calibre company/commercial solicitor. Applications will be considered from solicitors from newly up to 4 years qualified. Excellent remuneration and prospects are offered for the right candidate.

If you would like further information about these positions, please telephone Simon Anderson or Steven Grubb on 01-831 2000 (01-241 3525 evenings or weekends) or write to them at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



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BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

We are looking for intelligent, hard-working young lawyers (preferably with good City experience) to join a friendly and enthusiastic team in a leading City firm.

Successful applicants may wish to avoid over-specialisation but will be committed to the highest standards. We will involve them in a wide range of interesting work for important banking, financial services and corporate clients and give them a high degree of direct client contact.

Remuneration is competitive, and prospects are excellent for lawyers with the will and ability to succeed in their work.

Please write in confidence with a full curriculum vitae to: Graham Rowbotham, Banking & International Finance Group, Simmons & Simmons, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

Reynolds Johnson & Green

We are a small but growing City commercial practice, with offices in EC3 and Watford, handling high quality work for both UK and overseas clients. We have immediate requirements for the following solicitors with relevant post-qualification experience:-

- ★ SENIOR CORPORATE/COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT
- ★ COMMERCIAL LITIGATOR
- ★ COMMERCIAL PROPERTY ASSISTANT

Candidates must be prepared to demonstrate business acumen, insight and initiative, together with the ability to work productively, often within a team framework. These qualities will be rewarded by an attractive remuneration and benefits package. Early partnership awaits candidates of proven achievement.

Applications, which shall be treated in strict confidence, should be addressed to:

The Staff Partner
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3 St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London EC3Y 9DS.
TELEPHONE: 01-626 1762

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The successful candidate will probably be legally qualified preferably with an in-depth knowledge of all relevant credit and trading legislation, although consideration will be given to individuals who can readily adapt to new challenges. Candidates must be effective communicators, capable of operating at all levels with a professional, thorough and determined attitude.

Very good opportunities exist for advancement and the attractive remuneration package includes a salary from £16,000 which will not be a restricting factor in addition to low cost mortgage scheme, profit sharing, non-contributory pension, private health insurance and a relocation package to the Northampton area.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive C.V. or telephone for a Personal History Form to J.R. McGallan, Hoggett Bowers plc, Castle House, 74 St. James's Street, NOTTINGHAM, NG1 6FJ. 0742 731241, quoting Ref: S14020/T.

SEPTEMBER QUALIFIERS

Our clients, leading firms of solicitors in the City, Central London, and the West End, are now recruiting young lawyers due to complete their Articles in the Autumn. The end of Articles is a good time to move, as Newly-Qualified will have a better idea of the sort of firm and workload they want than they did when they arranged their Articles, and they can avoid the danger of continuing to be treated as the Clerk even after Admission. There is a very considerable demand for Company/Commercial lawyers, both Yellow Book and generic country matters. Commercial Conveyancing, EEC/Competition lawyers, Intellectual Property lawyers, Town and Country Planning, Tax specialists, private Client lawyers, and Commercial Litigation. Newly qualified who have gained a good exposure in any of these areas during Articles, with a reasonable practice, and who have sound academic backgrounds, will be of considerable interest to expensive firms in London.

CONVEYANCING £ ATTRACTIVE
A dynamic, medium sized City practice seeks an experienced Commercial Conveyancing solicitor able to undertake a varied workload, with a bias towards heavyweights, development and funding. This position might be of particular interest to a Solicitor who feels he or she is stagnating in a large City firm. Our client is eager to expand the Partnership in its Property Department and there would be numerous or immediate prospects.

PLANNING TO £22K
A Solicitor of 2-3 years PQE gained in private practice, in Town & Country Planning is required by an eminent City practice to undertake a wide variety of matters including Planning appeals, Enforcement Appeals, Compulsory Purchase Orders, drafting and negotiation of Planning Agreements, Statutory Work, and Established Use Applications. The successful candidate would have responsibility for his or her own caseload, and would work alongside members of the department on larger matters.

TRUSTS/PROBATE TO £27K
A well-established, friendly Central London practice wishes to appoint a solicitor of four to eight years PQE as a partner-designate in the driving Private Client department, to deal with high quality trusts, probate and personal tax planning, some of which is of an off-shore nature. The appointee must possess charm and energy and enjoy extensive client contact.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY £19K
A solicitor, 0-2 years PQE is sought by a substantial City practice. The successful applicant should handle a varied workload consisting of copyright, litigation with a bias towards contentious Intellectual Property matters. An excellent opportunity for a lawyer who wishes to avoid over-specialisation.

CONVEYANCING TO £18K
A prudent and astute Conveyancer, with around one year's experience since admission, is sought by a rapidly expanding City practice, offering a varied and stimulating workload and a highly attractive financial package.

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Legal Administrator

BSI is the focus for UK activity in standards and quality – making a key contribution to industrial performance and consumer protection.

The staff in our legal service form part of the central Corporate Policy Group and handle the legal aspects of all parts of BSI's business. This includes administrative work involving the compilation of commentaries on draft legislation and contribution to policy, also legal work relating to matters such as trade descriptions, Trade/Service Mark protection, contracts and consumer law.

This new post needs a person who has a good track record in an administrative/legal role, is probably over the age of 25 and has a law Degree. The appointment is London based with a starting salary from £11,613 pa with 5 weeks' holiday and pension plan.

For more information and an application form, please contact: Elspeth MacArthur, Senior Personnel Officer, BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS. Telephone: 01-629 9000

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A new role within an expanding company Cambridge Substantial Salary + car

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In this newly created role you will be responsible for the legal affairs of our European subsidiaries, covering the preparation, review and negotiation of major contracts and licenses for computer hardware and software, as well as for handling EEC trade and distribution matters, working with local counsel as needed.

We are looking for a candidate who has the demonstrated ability to work in an independent, self-directed manner, having at least 8-10 years' relevant practical experience, preferably in the computer, electronics or other high-tech industry. A European or US legal qualification is required. Familiarity with intellectual property matters and fluency in a second European language would be pluses.

The position will report to the Director of European Finance with strong consultative relationship with US HQ legal counsel. Based at our European Head Office, there will be a need to spend significant time at our Californian Headquarters and other European subsidiaries.

In addition to a competitive remuneration package including stock options, we offer an unparalleled opportunity in an environment which encourages participation and initiative.

Please write, enclosing a C.V., to Richard Barker or phone him at:



SUN Microsystems Europe Inc
Sun House
31-41 Pembroke Broadway
Cambridge
Surrey GU15 3XD
Tel: 0276 62111.

FRIZZELL

COMPANY SECRETARY

£20,000 + Quality Car

Frizzell is a privately controlled Insurance and Finance Group with a history stemming more than 60 years. The newly formed Frizzell Insurance and Financial Services Ltd employs more than 1,000 people at its Bournemouth offices providing insurance and credit finance products to half million customers.

This appointment arises from the creation of the new Company and recent legislative changes which affect the financial services market place. The postholder will report to the Finance Director and will be responsible for secretarial support to the Board and advice and guidance on commercial law and legal matters. A most important part of the duties will be to act as Compliance Officer under the terms of the Financial Services Act.

The job would suit a law graduate or someone with a legal background who has previous experience as a company secretary or assistant secretary in a commercial organisation. We would envisage the appointee being between 30 and 45 years of age.

The company offers an excellent package including a salary of up to £20,000 per annum plus quality car. Other benefits include preferential pension arrangements, free private medical insurance and relocation expenses where appropriate.

Please write giving a full summary of your education and employment history to Mr S M Woolridge – Personnel Manager, Frizzell, Frizzell House, County Gates, Poole, Dorset, BH13 6BH.



British Steel Corporation

Senior Company & Commercial Lawyer

British Steel Corporation requires an experienced lawyer to join its Central London Legal Department. Reporting to the Director Legal Services you will lead a small team of high calibre lawyers responsible for servicing specific businesses and functions.

THE WORKING environment is dynamic, reflecting the Corporation's successful turn-around and its current drive for lasting business success. The work load is challenging, extremely varied and will include international matters.

CANDIDATES should have had substantial experience in the commercial and/or financial sectors, including acquisitions, disposals, joint ventures and international transactions. The preferred age range is mid 30's to mid 40's.

SALARY will be commensurate with experience, and competitive benefits include an executive car. If you would like to be considered, please write – enclosing CV and details of current reward package – to:

George Spencer,
Manager Management Development,
British Steel Corporation,
9 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SN.

OPPENHEIMERS

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LITIGATION LAWYERS

Oppenheimers' expanding Litigation Department requires solicitors with a minimum of two years' post qualification experience.

Successful candidates will be expected to take on a variety of complex and substantial commercial litigation matters with a minimum of supervision.

The salary offered will reflect both the qualities of the successful applicants and the importance attached to the positions to be filled.

Please apply with cv to: Reference SGR,
Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan & Vandyk,
20 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7JH.

Solicitor Company/Commercial Department Central London

Our client is a seven partner expanding firm of solicitors principally engaged in Corporate Law and Finance, Litigation and Corporate Conveyancing.

The corporate work is varied and includes transactions with a strong international flavour.

On behalf of our client, as a result of increasing volume of business, we are seeking a solicitor to work closely with the Senior Partner. The ideal candidate will have 2 to 3 years post-qualification experience and will be capable of working independently and under pressure. Complete dedication to achieving the client's objectives, flair and speed are essential qualities. The appointment offers the opportunity of broadening experience in the company/commercial field.

An excellent remuneration package will be offered to the right candidate.

Please write to Katherine Phillips quoting reference 1777 enclosing your curriculum vitae. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.



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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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PENSIONS LAWYERS to £20,000

Challenging opportunities currently exist within several leading City based law firms for bright, competent Solicitors with specialist experience of pensions, employee benefits and related company and must law. Applicants will have good academic backgrounds and, ideally, previous experience with a City practice. Excellent prospects and highly competitive remuneration.

For details of these and many other positions, please contact Judith Farmer or John Cullen.

TRANSACTION EXECUTION LAWYER

Major International Investment House seeks qualified lawyer for its Transaction Execution team, which is principally concerned with the documentation of bond issues and commercial paper programmes. Aged 25-30, applicants must have at least one year's relevant experience gained in another Financial Institution or a major City practice. This represents an excellent opportunity for progression into other banking areas.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER £Neg & Car

This FMCG PLC currently seeks a qualified solicitor for its expanding legal department. The successful candidate will have up to two years post qualification experience gained either in private practice, local Government or industry, and will undertake a mixed commercial workload. Excellent in-house training is provided where necessary.

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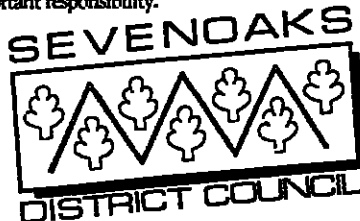
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Selection for interview and for appointment will be made regardless of sex, marital status or racial origin. For an informal discussion please telephone Bruce Cova, Chief Executive, on ext.201 or Ron Neal, Personnel Officer, on ext.300 respectively.

Application forms and job description from the Personnel Section, Council Offices, Argyle Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1HG
Tel: Sevenoaks (0732) 459711 ext. 383 to be returned by 11th May 1987.

Group Company Secretary (Designate)

London

c.£26k+Car

Our client is an important and expanding £100m+ turnover publicly quoted company which provides a wide range of international marketing communications services.

In reorganisation, this new post has been established to assist the Company Secretary in his present duties and to succeed him on his planned retirement in the medium term after a period of satisfactory performance. In addition to the normal statutory responsibilities, other key duties will include contractual work on company mergers and acquisitions as well as supervision of the departments covering Salaries Administration, Pensions and Property.

Candidates, male or female, should be aged ideally in their early thirties and be qualified solicitors having had relevant corporate administrative responsibility and who are now seeking to advance their careers. Previous experience with property leasing would be an advantage.

An attractive remuneration package to be negotiated includes a salary of c.£26,000, Company car, bonus, and other benefits associated with a major company. Please reply in complete confidence to Michael Hann, Bull Thompson & Associates Limited, 63 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JX, quoting Ref. No. 1229.

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CORPORATE AND RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS



BUSINESS AFFAIRS MANAGER

Thames Television needs a young qualified lawyer with entertainment industry experience to join a new department handling the business affairs of its three major subsidiaries: Thames International (responsible worldwide for all programme sales, home video, merchandising and publishing); Euston Films (film production for TV and cinema); and Cosgrove Hall Productions (animated film production).

The Business Affairs Manager will be involved in rights acquisition, licence and co-production agreements, clearance of video and cable rights, film production and distribution agreements. An ability to negotiate effectively and work under pressure is essential.

The appointment is based in Thames International, reporting to the Controller of Business Affairs and operating in close liaison with the Programme Finance and Contracts departments of Thames. This is an outstanding opportunity within a highly successful, award-winning group of companies.

Qualified applicants should telephone for an application form which should be returned by the closing date, 8 May to: Personnel Dept, Thames Television Plc, 306 Euston Road, London NW1 3BB. Telephone: 01-387 9494.

Thames is an equal opportunities employer and welcomes all applications regardless of sex, ethnic origin and marital status.

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We need three assistants to join our existing team servicing a large number of corporate clients including a substantial number of very active public companies. The work will consist principally of acquisitions, mergers and flotations with a strong emphasis on Yellow Book work. The role will involve close contact with the senior executives of, principally, manufacturing companies and will appeal to those presently working in large City firms who feel they are becoming overspecialised and perhaps losing touch with the real world.

TAX LAWYERS

Our tax department requires up to three assistants to join an experienced team which advises on all major areas of corporate and personal taxation. There will be a particular emphasis on employees' share schemes, tax planning for shareholders of private companies, share valuations, overseas trusts, landed estates and heritage property.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LAWYERS

We require two assistants in our commercial property department to deal principally with all types of property development work, including large industrial estates and retail developments, and financing agreements.

PENSIONS LAWYER

An assistant is required for a wide variety of pensions work with an emphasis on the taxation aspects of pension matters although some corporate pension scheme documentation may be involved. The role will include advising on the setting up of self administered schemes and the pension aspects of corporate acquisitions and disposals and compensation for loss of office claims.

The work in all departments is varied, complex and of high quality. It will attract lawyers who possess high intellectual ability and a strong commercial sense. We are looking for people who have had up to three years post qualification experience in the relevant field in a major City or provincial practice. However, we would welcome applications from newly qualified lawyers who have had some relevant experience during Articles and who have the ability and motivation to acquire a demanding specialisation rapidly.

The Midlands is an exciting place to be. We offer work of City quality, with a commensurate salary, but with the opportunity to enjoy the higher quality of life afforded by a more compact, lower cost but, nonetheless, major city.

Partnership prospects are excellent.

Please write to our staff partner Caroline Alton.

POST & MAIL HOUSE, 26 COLMORE CIRCUS, BIRMINGHAM B4 6BH.

COMPANY LAWYER CITY BANKING

A young Solicitor, with perhaps 2 years post qualification experience in Company Law with a good City firm, is required by a major Bank for a pensionable post. He/she would be dealing with legal aspects of the Bank's corporate business as well as general banking matters.

To attract applicants of a high calibre a generous salary package is offered depending on experience and ability. It will include participation in a profit sharing scheme and other benefits usual for banking staff.

Replies for the above post, which will be treated in strict confidence, should include a full C.V., and be sent to Mr. M. J. Piper.

Rada Recruitment Communications Ltd.,
195 Euston Road, London NW1 2BN.

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£25-£30,000

Our clients, a highly regarded practice in Central London are looking for a lawyer with 2-4 years relevant experience to handle a range of commercial matters including construction and international arbitration cases.

Candidates must have the ability and initiative to deal with high-profile clients, often under pressure and, because of the international nature of the clients involved, will have the opportunity to travel abroad.

The position would suit a lawyer in an established City practice who is looking to work in a smaller and more personalised environment while at the same time retaining the quality of his present workload.

For further information on this and other vacancies in London and the provinces contact CLAIRE WISEMAN (eves. and Weekends 740 0289).

LEGAL SELECTION SERVICE'S

DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET,
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Please reply to 29 Mincing Lane EC3R 7EB
Reference WHD

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION WITH EMPHASIS ON REINSURANCE

COMPANY LAWYER

Hoover plc has an opening for a Lawyer who will be based at the company's new head office in Dragon Parc, Merthyr Tydfil.

The position, which reports to the Director of Administration, carries responsibility for the provision of a comprehensive legal service to the UK operation. Duties include the preparation of and assistance in the negotiation of commercial contracts relating to purchasing, licensing arrangements, joint research projects and property transactions. In addition, the Company Lawyer will advise in any litigation and will be seen as a point of reference on legal matters in such areas as patents, trademark copyright, the Trade Descriptions Act, industrial relations and customer claims and will provide assistance to the London based Company Secretary.

Candidates should be fully qualified, with an appropriate academic background and two or three years' experience in commercial practice. The likely age range is 28-35.

Remuneration will be fully commensurate with the responsibilities of the role and the calibre of the person appointed. A car will be provided, together with other large company benefits. Relocation assistance will be provided if appropriate.

Please telephone for an Application Form, or apply in writing, with comprehensive C.V. to:

I. G. McKellar, Personnel Manager
HQ and Field, Hoover plc, Dragon Parc,
Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan. Telephone
(0685) 3221 ext 3126.

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If you are the person we are looking for and like what we have to offer, please apply now, with a curriculum vitae to:-
Hilton Wallace, Personnel Manager, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON EC1A 2DY.

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CONVEYANCING
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Intricacies of sports etiquette mirror realities of life

Unwritten conventions bear the weight of our foibles

When you watch an unfamiliar game, it is important to get the hang of the rules. I went to the ice hockey final this weekend; I found it a grand, raucous occasion, but the rules were a little elusive. This is a game of exuberant physical contact. I know, but is the elbow in the throat a legal tactic? Is the stick-end in the ribs permitted in the rules?

And when half a dozen chaps pile into each other with fists flashing, and all end up in a dirty great scrum in the middle of the ice, is this part of the game's permitted out and thrust? For certainly all these things went by without incurring punishment.

Competitors adhere to an unwritten code

The point is that the rule book is not much help in learning what is and what is not permitted; there is scarcely a game played in which the rules are kept. Games are governed not by their rules, but by conventions of what is acceptable. Referees and players all adhere to this unwritten code, and not to the book of rules.

"The art of refereeing, as I learnt very quickly in my career, is knowing what not to call," my colleague, Norman de Mesquita, a former ice hockey referee, wrote in the programme to the final. "Just imagine what sort of game you would get if the referee called every single infraction without any discretion whatsoever." In other words, it is the conventions, not the rules, that count. In rugby, it is accepted that a reasonable amount of aggressive cheating in the lineout (normally referred to as "argy

Simon Barnes

bargy") is inevitable: part of the game. If the referee applied the rules as written, he would blow his whistle every time the forwards contested any ball on the field. The result of this is that the first 10 minutes of every rugby match are spent sizing up both your opponents and the referee, to define the exact scope of the conventions you are playing under.

There is something of the same thing in football. Just about every action picture with two players in it shows some kind of sub-legal grappling and fending-off. It is a convention that defenders are allowed to foul just a *little bit* in the penalty box, presumably because to penalize them with a virtually certain goal would seem a bit rotten.

In cricket, the conventions have got ravingly out of hand. The Laws state that "The bowling of fast, short, pitched balls is unfair if, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end, it constitutes an attempt to intimidate the striker." Well, all serious bowlers are intended to intimidate, and when some non-batter is involved, as in Malcolm Marshall's famous spell at Lord's, the convention of the Laws is absurdly obvious. But by current convention, it is cricket.

It is not just the games of physical conflict that operate in this way. In tennis, it is a rule that a player must serve within 30 seconds of a point being

scored. So take a stop-watch to say, one of the leading tennis players when he has dropped a point on his service. There always seem to be just a few extra seconds to regroup himself and to disrupt his opponent's rhythm: but nothing too defiant. So it is reckoned to be OK.

The elasticity of the convention is often directly related to the player involved. Kenny Dalglish is permitted a certain amount of obstruction as his due when he is "shielding" the ball: fouling George Best was always a more heinous offence than fouling Bobby Charlton. "The other players aren't kick him, because he was like a bloody national institution," Best said. Indeed, a top referee once referred to Norman Hunter as "an honest clogger"; which is hardly describing a Mafia hitman as "an honest murderer."

The acceptable and the unacceptable

Sport, some people like to think, something that teaches moral standards. Of course, it does no such thing; it reflects the doubtful morals and approaches of the society it is played in. In real life, in conventional circles, it is wrong to punch people in the face at a cocktail party, but perfectly OK to drive home drunk and risk killing someone. The lesson sport teaches is that there are certain things you cannot get away with, and that there are other things, no less pernicious and no more legal, that are perfectly acceptable. For there is nothing in the world quite so unsporing as sport, unless it is real life.

Ruling body still skating on thin ice

By Norman de Mesquita

The ice hockey season of 1986-87 will be remembered as the one in which Durham Waspes at last broke the Scottish stranglehold on the Heineken Championship, when transatlantic airlines found British ice hockey clubs among their best customers and when the sport's ruling body again failed to provide positive leadership.

The Durham win in Sunday's final at Wembley was based on an equal contribution from British and imported players. While it would be foolish to belittle the three goals of Mario Belanger and an assist allied to the Kevin Conway goal and three assists, none players in all contributed to the scoring and the second line scored 12 points in the two weekend games to justify the faith of their countrymen.

After the final, the Murrayfield Racers' coach, Derek Reilly, described as embarrassing the system which allowed his brother, Glen, to referee the

final. Frederick Meredith, president of the British Ice Hockey Association (BIHA), was unable to provide a satisfactory explanation, save that the method normally used by the International Federation was the one used at Wembley. However, even if Glen Reilly were the best referee in the world, he should not have been asked to referee an important game in which he has such close family ties with one of the teams; his wife is secretary of the Murrayfield club.

This was another example of the sport's leaders failing to display any leadership qualities. It follows the tradition over the Kel Land affair — "is he an import or is he British?" — and the failure to demand that Durham Waspes completed their league programme. While the quality of play continues to improve, the administration is sadly lacking. Their fear of upsetting anybody led to arguably the best referee in Britain spending the weekend at Wem-

bley without setting foot on the ice.

One suggestion offered by Derek Reilly for the Durham success was that their imports were fresher than his. Imported players are expected to do far too much and, at a time when they ought to be giving their best in the season's showpiece climax, they are exhausted. Conway joined Durham at the beginning of January and Belanger at the end of January. Rick Fera, scorer of more than 300 points in all competitions this season, and Chris Kelland, who regularly plays 50-60 minutes per game, both looked very tired in Sunday's final.

There has been an unprecedented amount of transatlantic to-ing and fro-ing this season with no fewer than 174 registrations logged by the teams in the three divisions of the Heineken League. Durham, in fact, led the way in the premier division with Conway and Belanger bringing to nine their total registrations. Solihull Barons and Dundee

Rockets each registered eight, but the league record is held jointly by two division one teams, Lee Valley Lions and Oxford City Stars, each of whom had different imports at various stages of the season.

There are many who feel that it is time to reduce the permitted number of imports to two per team. This would ensure that locally born and bred players would be given more ice time and would develop more skills, particularly in the specialized areas of penalty-killing and the power play. Many people are offering suggestions: if only the administration would listen and develop some leadership qualities hitherto undetected, perhaps British ice hockey could find itself progressing further than it has during the past eight exciting years.

HEINEKEN CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: Durham Waspes 6 (G. Belanger 3, B. Conway, M. O'Connor, S. Johnson, I. Cooper, S. Cooper, Murrayfield Racers 5 (R. Fera 3, S. Hall, S. Bailey, Glen of the Murrayfield Racers, R. Fera (Murrayfield).



A winner again: Miss Evert lines up a backhand in Houston

Evert maintains a tradition of high quality in victory

Houston (Reuter) — Chris Evert defeated her close rival, Martina Navratilova, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6 to win the \$150,000 (€93,750) women's tournament here in Texas. Miss Evert, seeded third, last beat Miss Navratilova, the top seed, in the French Open in 1980, and her last win, in the 71st meeting of the two players, at the weekend marked only the fifth time she has defeated her since 1982.

Miss Navratilova, not unduly concerned about not having won a tournament since last November, said: "My confidence is not where I'd like it to be. I need to brainwash myself by winning a tournament, but I won't get worried unless I keep losing." Miss Navratilova, who beat Miss Evert for the first time in the final here in 1976, still holds a 37-34 edge in their career rivalry, which dates back to 1973.

Miss Navratilova, the world's top-ranked player, broke Miss Evert's service in the opening game on a double fault to take a 2-0 lead, and although Miss Evert, now ranked fourth, saved a break point in the fifth game, Miss Navratilova broke again with a forehand passing shot in the seventh game for 5-1.

Miss Evert, aged 32, broke back in the next game with a backhand lob but lost her serve and the set in the ninth game

after three passing shots by Miss Navratilova.

Miss Evert dropped serve once but broke four times to win the second set after Miss Navratilova, aged 30, struggled with her backhand, committing six unforced errors. Miss Navratilova achieved the first service break in the third set in the ninth game and served for the match at 5-4, but Miss Evert broke back immediately.

Each player then held serve to force a tie-break. Miss Evert broke through at 3-3 in the tie-break with a forehand lob that sailed out of her opponent's reach and went 5-3 up after another backhand error by Miss Navratilova.

Miss Navratilova saved one match point with a top spin, backhand passing shot, but Miss Evert secured victory at 7-4 with a drop shot winner that wrong-footed her opponent. "It's pretty disappointing losing a match that you are two points away from winning," Miss Navratilova said.

Miss Evert, who won \$30,500 (£19,062), said the number of their meetings had not affected the quality of their play. "We know each other's games so well," she said. "But it's still unbelievable the matches we've had on clay. They're real emotional matches — it's always high quality tennis."

Wilander has his eyes on third French title

Monte Carlo (Reuter) — Mats Wilander resumed his reign as Monte Carlo's prince of the clay court at the weekend and, thereby, served timely notice of his potential for a third French Open title to add to those he won in 1982 and 1985.

The Swedish fourth seed succeeded on the same court which had witnessed the early downfall of three of the world's top four players by overcoming the unseeded American, Jimmy Arias, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3, relishing his return to a clay surface in the sunshine of his adopted nation. The indoor winter season had brought him only one tournament victory, in Brussels in March.

Arias made Wilander fight for his latest title — strangely his first on clay in almost two years — but the Swede had the edge, as he did in their only other encounter in the 1982 Italian Open, when both were promising 17-year-olds.

"I had to play well under a lot of pressure but I didn't panic. I still kept my patience and I didn't get tired," Wilander said. Arias, in fine touch in the first set of his first final for 18 months, had, in the end, like

Wilander's other victims, to admire the Swede's consistency. "The longer he played, the better he became," Arias said. "He doesn't miss. He makes zero unforced errors. You have to hit a winner every time. I think Mats is playing his best tennis. He's even better than he was when he was winning the French Open a couple of years ago."

Wilander considers that he is in much better physical shape this year and is hitting the ball more consistently. "I don't have any special training and I haven't practised any more — just harder and more concentrated," he said. He has certainly been hard on his equipment. "I just got my ball. I actually broke 47 rackets in two weeks."

Wilander knows that to win in Paris in June he is likely to have to overcome the Czech player, Miloslav Mecir, who subjected him to two crushing defeats inside a week, in Milan and Dallas, earlier this month. "Next time please," he said with a smile when asked who he would prefer to avoid in the French Open. "Everyone knows who that would be. It would make no sense to say it."

Volleyball Sale poised for a long period of supremacy

By a Special Correspondent

Sale, with victories over Speedwell and Birmingham at the weekend, have completed a Royal Bank of Scotland national league and cup double after only two seasons in the English women's first division.

Last season, their first in the top division, Sale finished fourth and their young squad could now go on to dominate the women's scene in the style of Hillingdon, who won the title for five successive years between 1981-85 but then paid the price for not having a back-up policy and the club folded due to lack of players.

Sale have a close relationship with the Greenhill School, Rochdale, and three of their current players, Kim Payne, Simone Lewis and Rachel Roberts, still play for the school.

Sandra Prince, the former English junior international, was promoted to the senior squad for the recent West European championships in Sweden and, with Julie Smith and Donna Sedgewick, established England players, the foundations are certainly firmly set for the coach, Ian Goswell.

Speedwell Runcorn, the English men's first division champions, finished their league programme with a convincing 3-0 win over London's Polonia.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND NATIONAL LEAGUE: Women's first division: Ashcombe 1; Sale 3; Speedwell 6; Portsmouth 3; Arsenal 2; Sale 3; Birmingham 6; Speedwell 3; Bradford 1; Spink 3; Southampton 0. Men's first division: Cannock 3; W H White 3; Sale 3; Birmingham 6; Speedwell 3; Spink 1; Speedwell 3; Polonia 0; Portsmouth 3; Rochdale 2; Dragons 3; Leeds 3; Maltby 2; Polonia 3; W H White 1.

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ALSO APPEAR ON PAGE 10

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Robson foresight seems ideal for reward in Turkey

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson's foresight in ensuring that tomorrow's European championship match would be against Turkey, the weakest nation in group four, seems certain to be rewarded. Once the England manager knew that the April 29 game would be away from home and at the end of a long domestic season he urgently requested that the Turks be the opponents.

With half the original party either ruled out or considered doubtful because of injuries, to face any other side at the moment, such as the Yugoslavs, would have left Robson with grave reservations. Robson was afraid that at this stage of the season most of his players would be hobbling painfully from one club fixture to the next and he was concerned that his squad might now be physically more fragile than at any time during the European championship qualifying series.

As it is, Robson still had some misgivings as the squad flew out from Luton Airport after a two-hour delay because of fog. There are none about Chris Woods in goal. The holder of the record for the longest unbeaten sequence at Glasgow Rangers, set earlier this season, he has been an active understudy during each of the last three internationals. Now he is to take over Peter Shilton's role from the start for the third time.

However, without the de-

pendable Terry Butcher, England's defence may be unusually uncertain. Robson was relieved that Kenny Sansom, afflicted by a troublesome pelvic strain, was rescued by Arsenal again last weekend. He is expected to be fit enough to be able to protect the side doors with his club colleague, Viv Anderson.

The central gates will be less solid, perhaps even disturbingly so. Mark Wright, another representative suffering

Chris Fairclough, the Nottingham Forest defender, captains England Under-21 against Turkey in Izmir today. He is one of the over-age players. ENGLAND UNDER-21: P. Suckling (Manchester City), W. S. (Sheff. Wed.), A. Dorrigo (Aston Villa), C. Fairclough (Nottingham Forest), M. Harvey (Aston Villa), D. Ricketts (Aston Villa), C. Clough (Nottingham Forest), M. Brown (Ipswich Town), P. Davis (Aston Villa), C. Porter (Watford), S. G. Walsh (Manchester United), M. Gibbs (Watford), M. Keown (Aston Villa), D. Gordon (Norwich City), R. Rosario (Norwich City).

Sexton's philosophy, page 37

from a slight injury recently and whose international career has been littered with alarming errors, will probably be assisted by Tony Adams, a youngster with only 90 minutes' experience behind him.

Should all of his preferred midfield players be available, Robson will select a powerful quartet. Steve Hodge is the lone certainty. His Tottenham Hotspur colleagues, Glenn Hoddle and Chris Waddle,

have groin and thigh strains respectively and Bryan Robson is walking around on a huge blood blister below a "fat" ankle.

Even Gary Mabbutt, the natural replacement for England's captain, has ribs so sore that he cannot tolerate physical contact. Because so many members of the squad were complaining of various ailments, Robson cancelled yesterday's training session and is awaiting today's with understandable apprehension. Only afterwards can his plans be confirmed.

In the absence of Peter Beardsley, England's manager must also make an enforced change in attack. He states that he will use his "gut reaction" to choose Gary Lineker's partner and the most obvious candidate is the prolific Clive Allen, scorer of 47 goals for Tottenham so far this season.

Tony Cottee's style bears a closer resemblance to Beardsley's, and the sight of Mark Hateley would send shivers up the spines of the Turkish defenders. But they can both be kept to one side. In view of the present state of health in the English camp, Robson will need to keep something in reserve.

England's European championship match against Turkey in Izmir tomorrow will be televised live and in its entirety, starting at 4pm English time.

Essex at ease in winning mould

By Jack Bailey

BRISTOL: Essex (24pts) beat Gloucestershire (4) by 10 wickets.

Almost as important as the fact of this victory by Essex over Gloucestershire by ten wickets was the manner of its achievement. Essex go to Chelmsford with maximum points in their locker, but, perhaps more significant, they moved throughout this match with all the panache of champions.

Essex have developed the winning habit and they will be hard to shift from their perch, and whereas Sunday's play-dits belonged almost solely to Gooch, individual honours yesterday were more evenly shared. The 4 for 95 from Foster took his match figures to 10 for 170, while Stovold, of Gloucestershire, this year's beneficiary, made light of batting in the sultry, overcast conditions of the morning.

His 88 from only 93 balls was a study in pugnacity, and the ease with which he stroked the ball square on either side of the wicket for 13 boundaries had Gooch searching his memory with more than a hint of desperation.

Lever removed Stovold from a top edge to the finer of two long legs, but it was Pringle, with his lift and movement off the seam, who tore the heart out of Gloucestershire's innings. Coming on after an hour of comfortable batting by Stovold and the night watchman, Russell, he had Russell dropped at slip from his fourth ball and then Bainbridge (for a pair) for three runs in the space of five overs.

When Russell's vigil of over two hours ended soon after lunch, by a drifter from Gooch, who swung the ball more than anyone Gloucestershire had crumbled from 145 for 2 to 145 for 5. Gooch's first hefty blows of defiance were of no more than nuisance value as Foster, his tail well at the ascendant, swept him and most of the middle order back to the pavilion.

Some excellent Essex slip-catching was as much responsible for their opponent's demise as good bowling and a lack of resolution in the Gloucestershire middle order. The return of Graveney, their captain, and of Walsh from the West Indies will be important if Gloucestershire are to recapture the form which left them runners up last season.

GLoucestershire First Innings 268 (M. Curren 114; N. A. Foster 6 for 75)

A. W. Stovold c Page b Foster	88
R. C. Russell c East b Foster	23
C. W. J. Athey b Pringle	19
P. Bainbridge b Pringle	30
W. A. Graveney c Gooch b Gooch	9
W. M. Curren c Pringle b Foster	22
W. J. Lewis c Foster b Foster	1
G. E. Stovold b Foster	1
D. V. Lawrence c Gooch b Pringle	1
Bainbridge b Foster	4
Total	268

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-52, 2-112, 3-145, 4-145, 5-145, 6-181, 7-181, 8-181, 9-181, 10-181, 11-181, 12-181, 13-181, 14-181, 15-181, 16-181, 17-181, 18-181, 19-181, 20-181, 21-181, 22-181, 23-181, 24-181, 25-181, 26-181, 27-181, 28-181, 29-181, 30-181, 31-181, 32-181, 33-181, 34-181, 35-181, 36-181, 37-181, 38-181, 39-181, 40-181, 41-181, 42-181, 43-181, 44-181, 45-181, 46-181, 47-181, 48-181, 49-181, 50-181, 51-181, 52-181, 53-181, 54-181, 55-181, 56-181, 57-181, 58-181, 59-181, 60-181, 61-181, 62-181, 63-181, 64-181, 65-181, 66-181, 67-181, 68-181, 69-181, 70-181, 71-181, 72-181, 73-181, 74-181, 75-181, 76-181, 77-181, 78-181, 79-181, 80-181, 81-181, 82-181, 83-181, 84-181, 85-181, 86-181, 87-181, 88-181, 89-181, 90-181, 91-181, 92-181, 93-181, 94-181, 95-181, 96-181, 97-181, 98-181, 99-181, 100-181, 101-181, 102-181, 103-181, 104-181, 105-181, 106-181, 107-181, 108-181, 109-181, 110-181, 111-181, 112-181, 113-181, 114-181, 115-181, 116-181, 117-181, 118-181, 119-181, 120-181, 121-181, 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